

Weakness of Lebanese Army Is Said to Have Surprised U.S.

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As debate continues over the presence of the 75th Infantry Brigade (S) in Beirut, senior U.S. military and diplomatic officials now who live in Beirut, the U.S. administration seriously overestimated how quickly the Lebanese Army would be able to take over the city, a U.S. Army commission found that the Lebanese Army had only half as many men on the payroll as previously estimated, and a senior U.S. Defense Department official involved in training Lebanese troops said that many of the Lebanese Army's factional militias before the Marines were sent to Beirut International Airport.

And they said that administration officials should never have taken seriously Syria's vague promises on withdrawing its forces from Lebanon, either in the fall of 1982 or the following spring, after Lebanon and Israel reached agreement on the terms of Israel's withdrawal.

Underlying the mistaken assumptions, the officials said, was a feeling of almost comical overconfidence among many of the U.S. diplomats involved. Having successfully negotiated the Palestine Liberation Organization's withdrawal from Beirut in August 1982, U.S. diplomats "had the feeling that we could do anything," said a senior official involved in U.S. diplomatic efforts in the Middle East.

Some of the officials also said that the administration's relationship with the Lebanese government contributed to the problem.

The problem was that, to many members of Lebanon's Muslim factions, the Lebanese government and its president represented only the Christians.

The White House, the State Department and the Defense Department all refused to provide any official for an on-the-record discussion of the origins of the Marines' involvement in Lebanon or of criticisms that have been raised. "It's just too hot right now," one State Department official said. "Nobody wants to touch it."

But nearly a dozen State and Defense Department officials, including several who were directly involved in decisions on U.S. policy in Lebanon, and others who were close associates of the decision-makers, agreed to be interviewed if their names were not published.

Several rationales have been offered for the Marines' continued presence in Beirut. But when the deployment decision was made over the weekend of Sept. 18 and 19, 1982, the officials said, the primary motivation was guilt and embarrassment over the slayings of hundreds of civilians in two Palestinian refugee camps two days earlier.

The United States had promised to protect the refugees when the Marines were in Beirut the first time, in late August and early September, for the PLO withdrawal. But after the PLO left, the Marines were quickly withdrawn.

After the mass slayings, a senior State Department official directly involved in the deployment decision said: "We felt pretty low. All those promises blown away. It's definitely fair to say we were motivated by guilt."

Administration officials, "in the haste to prevent further bloodshed," as one official put it, overestimated the size and abilities of the Lebanese Army.

In testimony before Congress on Sept. 9 and 10, 1982, Secretary of State George P. Shultz asserted that the rebuilding of the Lebanese Army was "of critical importance" to the goal of unifying the country under the Lebanese government.

On Sept. 29, the day the Marines were deployed, Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas A. Velotes told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the best estimates available showed that the Lebanese Army had 21,000 troops.

Three days later, a U.S. Army panel headed by Major General Gerald T. Barlett was authorized to assess the Lebanese Army. It concluded in its Nov. 15 report that the army had half as many troops as Mr. Velotes had said. Efforts to reach Mr. Velotes, now ambassador, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Two Bostonians sealed against the cold manage to communicate through the arctic air.

9 Dead in Blizzard Across North Britain

EDINBURGH — A blizzard with winds as high as 100 mph (160 kilometers an hour) in northern Britain has killed at least nine persons, stranded thousands of travelers and rocked ships at sea with 30-foot (9-meter) waves. Fresh snow continued to fall Monday.

In the United States, a cold wave that brought record low temperatures to some cities ended up, but freezing rain, sleet or snow iced highways in England, many areas from northern Arkansas to southern Wisconsin.

In the Scottish Highlands, even the snowplows got stuck and rescuers struggled to reach cars stalled on highways. Sunday, up to 19 inches (48 centimeters) of snow fell and drifts were up to 5 feet. In the North Sea off England's northeastern coast, three fishermen were winched aboard a helicopter after their boat foundered.

Rescue teams hunted Monday for two army climbers who were missing in the Cairngorm Mountains near Aviemore in Scotland, then called off the search because of the blizzard. In the English Midlands, a 19-year-old motorist who walked several miles through thick snow after his car hit a tree was found dead of exposure Monday.

At least four trains were trapped by snowdrifts in the Highlands, where police said about 500 people had to be rescued overnight. In England, the worst-hit area was the northwestern county of Cumbria.

In Iceland, all domestic and international flights were stopped as the storm swept across the island. Temperatures in the United States were warmer Monday, but ice caused many traffic accidents and some roads were closed around Kansas City, Missouri, as freezing rain, sleet or snow spread over much of the Mississippi Valley.

Russians Ready For U.S. Talks On Bering Strait

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has notified the United States that it is prepared to resume talks on demarcation of the maritime boundary between the two countries in the Bering Strait and areas adjacent to it, well-informed diplomatic sources said Monday.

The boundary was set by an 1867 convention after the United States purchased Alaska. The czarist government of Russia sold the territory to the United States for about \$7 million.

The Bering Strait separates Alaska from the Chukotski peninsula. It is about 20 miles (32 kilometers) wide at its narrowest spot.

The decision to reopen negotiations to define the boundary and provide modern cartographic documentation appears to reflect both countries' intentions of avoiding possible friction over oil drilling, mineral resources and fishing rights in the area. Soviet and American oil enterprises are known to want to begin drilling in the Bering Strait region.

U.S. diplomats said Moscow's decision, conveyed to Washington Jan. 13, was also a sign that the Russians have no intention of completely freezing their relations with the United States, despite the current tensions.

Negotiations on the maritime boundary are mainly technical. They have been complicated by Washington's refusal to endorse the Law of the Sea Convention, negotiated at the United Nations, the first step toward regulating the mining of mineral deposits on the ocean floor.

Moreover, the Soviet Union passed a law in 1982 allowing Soviet organizations to exploit mineral resources on the ocean floor outside Soviet territorial waters.

U.S. sources said there has never been any argument between Washington and Moscow about the 1867 boundary. However, maps from that period are not precise and neither side apparently wants to begin explorations without an updated demarcation.

The maritime boundary negotiations opened in 1981. A meeting was held last summer but apparently was adjourned without any indication from the Russians that they would return to the talks.

In adopting the decree on deep-sea mining, the Soviet Union said it was a response to Reagan administration attempts to change the draft convention on the Law of the Sea. The preamble to the decree says Moscow has been forced to take measures to protect its interests since other countries have already begun unilaterally to exploit the seabed.

The demarcation talks, which are expected to open soon, would deal not only with the Bering Strait but also with adjacent sea spaces to define zones of each nation's continental shelf that would be exclusively reserved for their exploitation of mineral resources.

U.S. Judge Regrets Argentina, Chile Vow To Settle Channel Issue

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — A federal judge has refused to appoint a guardian for the 19-year-old child of a missing man, saying the man's disappearance was a "well-known fact" and that the child's mother, a well-known actress, was "not a suitable person" to raise the child.

Judge Roger Miner of the District Court in Albany, N.Y., dismissed the application of the mother, who is married to a man who disappeared in 1965, to appoint her as guardian of the child. The child, who is now 19, was born in 1965, the same year as the disappearance of his father.

The two-page document did not mention the mother's name, but it did mention the father's name, which was "John Doe." The document also mentioned that the father was a "well-known man" and that the mother was a "well-known actress."

Mr. Washburn, who is married to a woman who disappeared in 1965, was scheduled to start work for the federal court in Albany on Wednesday on the final treaty. Foreign Ministry sources in Buenos Aires said there is basic agreement to award the three disputed islands in the Beagle Channel, off the southern tip of South America, to Chile, along with a 12-mile (19-kilometer) stretch of territorial waters on the Atlantic Ocean side.

Beyond that, offshore waters would be under Argentine jurisdiction, the sources said.

Pope John Paul II expressed satisfaction at the friendship declaration, saying it helped the cause of world peace.

The pope said he was ready to visit both Chile and Argentina, but he said he would not visit both this year. He made a brief trip to Argentina in 1982, during which he appealed for an end to the Falkland Islands war with Britain.

"We will see once there is an accord," John Paul said, "and that depends on the ministers. The pope is only a servant."

In their declaration, the two nations declared their intention to preserve and develop ties of peace and friendship and to solve any controversies by peaceful means.

The Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, expressed the hope that the moment toward a settlement would not be lost. In an apparent reference to potential domestic opposition to a treaty, he said the two countries should work to overcome all obstacles.

Cardinal Casaroli said the agreement signed by Argentine and Chilean representatives entailed a "commitment taken before world public opinion and, above all, to your peoples."

"This agreement considers it the opportune moment to start the final phase of negotiations," the cardinal said, adding that John Paul hopes Argentina and Chile "can soon reach the wished-for complete and definitive solution of the differences with the elaboration and signing of the final treaty."

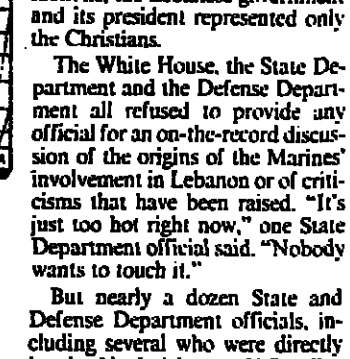
Mr. Caputo said the Argentine government was aware that peaceful solutions were sometimes threatened by "the politics of power," a possible reference to opposition within the Argentine military.

He suggested that other Latin American countries should see the declaration as an example of a peaceful solution to a dispute.

Vatican and diplomatic sources have given much credit for the breakthrough in the mediation to the new Argentine government of President Raul Alfonsin.

Mr. Alfonsin, who took office last month, has called a solution to the Beagle Channel dispute one of his most important foreign policy goals.

(Reuters, AP)



Dispute between Chile and Argentina involves Picton, Nueva and Lennox Islands.

Reagan Chooses Meese To Be Attorney General

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan announced Monday that he would nominate Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, to succeed Attorney General William French Smith, who is resigning.

Mr. Reagan, in a letter to Mr. Smith, said he was accepting the resignation "with deep regret."

Mr. Smith will stay on at the Justice Department until Mr. Meese's Senate confirmation, according to the president's spokesman, Larry W. Speakes.

Mr. Speakes also said that Mr. Meese's job as counselor to the president would not be filled. He said no decision had been made about whom Mr. Meese's aides would report to after he leaves.

He said, however, that he presumed some of Mr. Meese's closest advisers would go to the Justice Department with him.

Mr. Smith, 66, was the sixth member of Mr. Reagan's cabinet to resign.

A novice in public office, he nonetheless made major changes in the Justice Department's civil rights, antitrust and criminal enforcement policies.

His policies on school segregation and job discrimination infuriated black civil rights groups and women's organizations. The anti-trust policies implemented by his assistant, William F. Baxter, angered some consumer groups and Democrats in Congress.

In his letter of resignation, which he told President Reagan that while "service in your cabinet has been both a great honor and a personal pleasure," he felt it was time to return to private life.

"Among the several reasons why I must do so is the strong conviction that the interests of the country require that you run and be re-elected," Mr. Smith wrote. "I have been involved in that process since 1966 and I do not want 1984 to be an exception. This would not be possible in my present position."

Mr. Reagan praised the changes Mr. Smith had brought about in the Justice Department, mentioning several by name, and said the attorney general had agreed to serve as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

On Capitol Hill, Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., a Maryland Republican, said the upcoming Judiciary Committee confirmation hearings "will be a review of administration policies with respect to Justice. I expect a bitter debate on antitrust, civil rights and questions of privacy."

A Democratic committee member, Patrick Leahy of Vermont, predicted before the announcement that Mr. Meese would be approved by the Republican-controlled Senate.

"With the makeup of this Senate," Senator Leahy said, "they would confirm Attila the Hun as surgeon general."



Edwin Meese 3d

4 Europeans Killed By Gunmen in Uganda

NAIROBI — Four Europeans were shot and killed Sunday near Kampala, capital of Uganda, according to diplomatic sources.

The killings occurred one week before government representatives were to meet with Western aid donors. The diplomatic sources speculated that the killings were an attempt by anti-government rebels to undermine government claims to have improved security.

Both attacks took place south of Kampala on the road to a yachting club. Foreigners have frequently been robbed on the road, but Sunday's attacks were the first in which foreigners have been killed there, residents said.

Sources said three Swiss employees of an engineering company and a British attached to the Ugandan Development Bank were killed in two separate incidents.

Together, the shootings constituted the most serious attack on foreigners in Uganda since the era of Idi Amin, who was overthrown in 1979.

A spokesman for the biggest guerrilla group, the National Resistance Army, denied responsibility for the attack.

"We disassociate ourselves from this irresponsible and wanton act," the spokesman said in a telephone call to Reuters.

He said that the movement's rebels did not operate in the area where the attack took place. The attack took place about 8 miles (12 kilometers) south of the capital on the road to Kazi.

President Milton Obote's administration says it has destroyed the guerrilla organizations of the National Resistance Army and Uganda Freedom Movement.

In the first incident Sunday, four Swiss engineers traveling in two cars were stopped, ordered out of their vehicles and shot, the sources said. One of the Swiss was badly injured but was reported to be recovering.

The killers reportedly drove off in one of the cars, saw the Briton on the way and shot him.

There was no immediate government reaction to the attack.

On Jan. 9 guerrillas abducted 11 Red Cross volunteers bringing relief supplies to some of the 150,000 people made homeless in the government's anti-guerrilla operation.

Three Swiss women and six Ugandan volunteers were later freed, but a French doctor and another Ugandan Red Cross worker are still missing.

In the past, guerrilla spokesmen in the Kenyan capital have claimed responsibility for such attacks, but in recent months they have avoided public statements.

Diplomats say this is probably due to an agreement among Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda to clamp down on dissidents working against their home governments from exile in Dar es Salaam, Nairobi and Kampala.

INSIDE

■ About 60 people were slain in riots in Morocco, diplomats say, discounting Spanish press reports of 200 deaths. Page 2.

■ Europeans oppose U.S. moves to prevent militarily useful technology from being sent to the Soviet Union. Page 2.

■ Scherer, Dior and Carlini showings opened the Paris summer fashion week Monday. Hebe Dorsey reports. Page 5.

■ New York stocks fell to their lowest level in three months on interest rate fears. Page 7.

■ China's campaign against "spiritual pollution" — to combat unwelcome foreign values — is effectively over.



RAIDERS PREVAIL — John Riggins, Washington Redskins' running back, is buried by Los Angeles Raiders during the National Football League Super Bowl in Florida. Riggins was held to 64 yards as Los Angeles defeated Washington, 38-9. Page 13.

In South African Village, Lightning Ordains a Death

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

KHURENG, South Africa — They burn people here. Not often, only by way of justice when lightning strikes other people and the calamity is deemed to be an act of sorcery that must be avenged.

Then a witch doctor, using bones or a magical mirror, will detect the person who has brought down the lightning. And that person will first be beaten, then tied to a tree in a frenzy of retribution, doused with gasoline and burned.

In the past two weeks, lightning has struck six times around here, and six people have been burned. Under one charred and blasted tree, whose blackness distinguishes it from the surrounding greenery, a visitor can still find a mound of ash and, in it, remnants of human bone. No one remarks much on the somber testimony to a custom that predates a tenuous modernity.

Khureng is a rambling village, set in plains that lead the eye to infinity in one direction and, in another, to lowering ridges. It lies about 200 miles (320 kilometers) northwest of Johannesburg — and a couple of centuries away, too — near the town of Zebeldia.

When the rains are coming, great thunderheads form like sinister legions and march across the plains, bringing with them columns of cobalt blue lightning. Some say there is more lightning here than anywhere else on earth, crackling down on huts with roofs of clay or tin in capricious visitation.

A scientist might explain the lightning by reference to some symbiosis of meteorology and geography. The explanation is not enough; here, as in many parts of Africa, the inexplicable must somehow be explained, and the supernatural provides the natural form of elucidation. There may be churches in the village and textbooks in the schools, and the dress may be Western, but the hearts beat to an older syncope.

"There are two lightnings," said Simon Dladla, 22, a student who says that he is a Christian and that he aspires to the job of railroad ticket-collector. "One is natural lightning that does nobody any harm. That is God's lightning. The other is the wizard's lightning that is sent to kill by someone who has bought the magic."

As elsewhere in a continent wrenched from its ancient privacy in the course of one brief century, there is no incompatibility between the imported god and the ways that preceded this uninvited divinity.

"The lightning here is too active," Mr. Dladla said. So, the other day, when a bolt struck a hut, the witch doctors were called in. A woman named Maria Kekana was deemed to be the sorcerer who had conjured the magic. Six other people had already been burned in the neighborhood and she was to be next. She was locked in her hut pending incineration.

"I accepted it," Mrs. Kekana said, "but I am not a wizard. There was no way to escape. If I had escaped, they would have burned a relative."

Mr. Dladla agreed. "If you try to run away," he said, "they will catch you. I am a Christian, but even I would chase you and catch you and you would be burned."

One might ask Mr. Dladla whether he believes in witchcraft and he would, shyly, "No." But conversation reflects a different reality.

Mrs. Kekana, who says she does not know her exact age but who is probably around 30, was reprieved by a twist of fortune that seemed as natural and beyond challenge as her sentence.

Two more witch doctors were called in. They threw bones onto the dusty red earth and studied them. No, they pronounced, Mrs. Kekana was not the wizard.

But that does not remove the apprehension that is the storm cloud's enigma. "Always when I see the clouds," Mr. Dladla said, "I know I might be burned and thrashed."

This is a place that is familiar with the unexplained. A visitor may stray on his way here, losing a main dirt road and

finding a track that falters and peters out in mudslides, requiring perilous detours through scrublands where rambunctious cattle bar his progress.

Then, for no reason, in the middle of an apparent nowhere, there will be a crude gate made of barbed wire and, inexplicably, a person will appear in the manner of a saving genie to open it and permit further advance into more undemarcated wilderness.

Arriving, the visitor may find Chief Aphane, shoeless, reclining on a foam mattress beneath a meager tree that yields shade, a scarce and treasured commodity. Offerings may be made — a beer or cigarettes. A newspaper excites interest: a rare apparition with advertisements that show the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace, a foreign ritual that, the visitor may sense, is pretty inexplicable, too.

Khureng is set well within South Africa's traditional boundaries, but because of the nation's politics, it is deemed to lie in a "homeland" called Lebowa. That means the people do not have South African citizenship and thus cannot lay formal claim to influence within the nation that bore them. It means, also, that South Africa's panmilitary liquor laws do not apply, so that, on a Sunday, the bars are open while South Africa's are firmly closed.

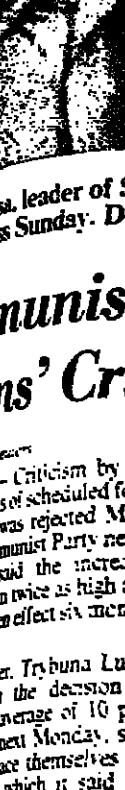
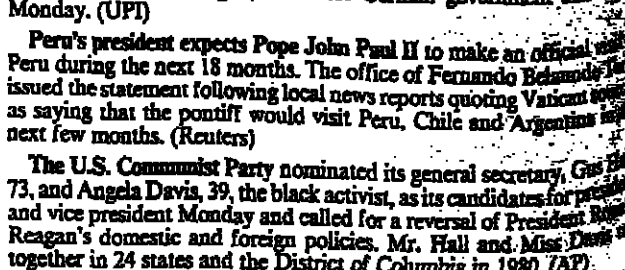
A visitor, continuing an odyssey through places where the ancestral spirits that provide the witch doctor's credentials are as alive as anywhere else in Africa, might chance upon the Mtala Bar, a spot with a sparkle of newness. And at the bar, explanations of the inexplicable are offered by cultured men.

Elf Aphane and a friend, who called himself Cornelius, are schoolteachers responsible for introducing their pupils to modern things. But they have not lost sight of their ancestors and see no inconsistencies.

"You white men do not believe us," Cornelius said, "but it

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

AMMAN · AMSTERDAM · ATHENS · CAIRO · JEDDAH · KUWAIT · LONDON · PARIS · RIYADH



...leader of Solidarity, was
...Mass Sunday. Demonstrators

Communist Party Unions' Criticism

...Criticism by the
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...of Poland's new trade
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...were given wide
...the official press in
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...more for the
...barley, wheat
...Western
...crown in 1978
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...of the extra

Families of U.S. Prisoners Increase in Expenditures

By Fay S. Joyce
The Times Staff Writer

RA — Charles Asbell
...when he felt when
...from work came
...that his father had
...died. He remembers
...wanted to see his fa-
...that he did see it. Blood-
...in an old farmhouse

...in an old house beside
...him. Mr. Asbell
...told me Mamma."
...and a big, beefy 37-year-
...slow, country way
...represents a rarely noted
...of the debate penalty in
...states.

...of his father, Roy,
...rough, stoic: the time
...brought a ring and hid it
...a pair of shoes as a
...present for his wife; the
...last stop by Charles's
...his young grand-
...a ride to his farm in
...he hunted and
...lived hard as a
...in Macon, Georgia. And
...that he, remembers
...years ago.

...was there whether you
...or not." Mr. Asbell
...he was more growing
...in a long time.

...Charles Roy Asbell built
...his wife
...Roy Asbell drove
...two men burglar-
...apparently forced
...back into his truck and
...out into the coun-
...to escape by run-
...the farmhouse, and the
...him down. One of
...to death with a gun
...Charles Asbell's home.

...re recovering from
...said Mr. Asbell.
...to go in five places;
...to walk. He could
...them. They did not
...him. They had his car,
...it was just a brutal

...he was caught,
...of killing Mr. As-
...to die in Geor-

...the U.S. Supreme
...Mr. Stephens's execu-
...ruling on claims
...of racial discrimina-
...appeals court rul-
...admissibility of a
...to show that
...white officers than
...black. Mr. Asbell
...Mr. Stephens is black.

...because as long
...the execution,
...reminded of the
...the same. "Of course
...of a father. I've
...deprived of a
...mother's never de-
...where she's been de-
...for all people are in
...where she's from.

...the funeral
...Protestant
...July 1988
...proving that
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...Sitting at
...father's be-
...Randall As-
...an altar
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...Juana Espe-
...Mrs. Asbell
...woman, 40-
...gon, a mem-
...and now a
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...10 years
...more, but
...pleased.

..."I was in
...day for five
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...funeral," Roy

...The couple
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...Machetti was
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...ceive his be-

...Mr. Smith
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...along in his
...were their
...Mr. Smith
...month. As-
...Marion, and
...sentenced to

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JEAN
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AND M
2 Ave
Tel: 205
10 a.m.

WALL
Hotel C
MICHA

Britain Decides It Must Give Up Hong Kong Rule

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has concluded that there is no chance of Britain's retaining administrative control over Hong Kong after 1997, the year that the lease on part of the colony is due to expire, government officials have disclosed.

But while saying Sunday that Mrs. Thatcher had already made a decision, the officials said they could neither confirm nor deny a report in The Sunday Times of London to the effect that Britain told the Chinese in mid-December, on the personal instructions of the prime minister, that it was prepared to drop its original insistence on retaining administrative control for an indefinite transition period in return for Chinese promises of a capitalist future for Hong Kong.

But the officials said they agreed with independent British experts on the Far East that the account given by the newspaper could well be correct.

that a framework for an agreement was within the grasp of the negotiators. This had been made possible, they said, by Mrs. Thatcher's conclusion that she could do little more than press for the best guarantees available from the Chinese concerning the future of the colony's five million people.

In an interview with the magazine *Liaowang* last week, Ji Pengfei, China's state counselor with special responsibility for Hong Kong, said that Beijing was prepared to create a "special administrative region" that would be run by Hong Kong Chinese, with only military and foreign policy issues to be taken over by the central government in Beijing.

He pledged that Hong Kong's free market would be permitted to continue to operate, with the Hong Kong dollar remaining in circulation and freely convertible. The stock exchange and the gold markets, he said, would also continue to operate, as would the "free port."

In addition, Mr. Ji spoke of

maintaining the Hong Kong legal system, the institution of private, including foreign, ownership of property, limited free speech and freedom of entry and exit from the region.

About a third of China's foreign exchange is earned through the colony, and Beijing is believed to be sufficiently eager to maintain that asset to permit, at least for the short term, the existence of an anomalous area within its borders. The question for Britain is how seriously such guarantees should be taken

and how long they would last. During his recent visit to the United States, Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese prime minister, said Hong Kong's economic and social systems would remain unchanged for 50 years after China took over. But many British politicians are concerned about what will happen to such assurances after the death of the principal Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, who is 79. Many have cited the forcible Chinese interventions in the internal affairs of Tibet, technically an "autonomous zone."

Swift Action on Refugees Surprises Germans

By Henry Tanner

International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — East Germany acted quicker than anyone in this city had expected when it granted permission Sunday night for six of its citizens to emigrate to the West. It was barely 48 hours after they had sought refuge in the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin.

The speed of the East German action is seen here as reflecting the depth of the desire of Erich Honecker, the East German leader, to keep relations between the two Germanys from being damaged by the deployment of Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany and the walkout of the Soviet delegates from disarmament talks.

Since the West German government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl had also made it one of its prime objectives to isolate the East German-West German relationship from tension between the superpowers, the incident came at the worst possible time for both German governments.

The Honecker government kept the case completely out of its own news media and put it into the hands of an East German lawyer

who has often acted as a go-between when the East Germans have permitted West Germany to ransom dissidents.

The most recent ransom case on a major scale occurred last summer when about 80 persons were bought out and reached the West shortly after Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian state premier, had engineered a loan of one billion Deutschmarks (then about \$388 million) to East Germany.

Although it is not apt to be announced, it is thought likely that ransom money may have been involved in this case, too.

The expectation in West Berlin is that the six fugitives by making their flight public have made it impossible for others to take similar routes through foreign embassies.

Western embassies in East Berlin are under constant police surveillance, but visitors as a rule have not been questioned before entering.

On many occasions, however, both foreigners and Germans have been stopped after leaving an embassy, by a policeman halfway down the block and asked for their papers. Western diplomats now expect a system where visitors will be screened as they approach the buildings.

Die Welt, the strongly pro-government newspaper in Bonn, wrote before the release of the six that the behavior of the East German authorities would be regarded by West Germany as a "test of the East-West climate after the Stockholm security conference."

The West Germans attached greater expectations to the Stockholm conference than other Western powers; Bonn regards itself as the center of the East-West storm and deeply hopes for a resumption of the U.S.-Soviet dialogue on arms control and other issues.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was one of the most active diplomats in Stockholm. He has been praised by German newspapers as being instrumental in making possible the meeting between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

On his side, Mr. Honecker is quoted as having told an official West German visitor last fall that the main task of the German governments was to exert a moderating influence on the superpowers.

According to West German reports from East Germany, Communist officials have publicly conceded that the arrival of new Soviet SS-20 missiles last month has gone

down badly with significant parts of the population in spite of loyal propaganda efforts by the local authorities.

The new Soviet weapons are being sent to East Germany and Czechoslovakia in retaliation for the deployment of the Pershing-2s in West Germany.

East German officials, as a result, have lost some more of their already severely limited margin of maneuver between Soviet strategic needs and the mood of the population anxious for greater freedom, these West German sources say.

The embassy incident was made more difficult by the fact that the fugitives had sent a letter to President Ronald Reagan and a denunciation of the oppressive character of the Honecker government to Western news organizations.

West German and allied diplomats feared that this would make it impossible for the East German authorities to accept the loss of face involved in letting the six leave.

But the Honecker government apparently decided that a long period of friction and embarrassment with six persons on a hunger strike inside the embassy would be more damaging than a quick solution.

Bonn Attempts to Smooth Over General's Firing

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government appeared to be on the defensive Monday as it struggled to justify the removal of one of West Germany's most senior generals on the ground that he is a homosexual.

Attempting to smother a burgeoning scandal, Defense Minister Manfred Wörner said he hoped to meet personally with the officer, General Günter Kiesling, whom he removed last month from his post as deputy to General Bernard W. Rogers, the supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The inspector-general of the West German armed forces, Wolfgang Altenburg, announced that he was convoking a score of the nation's most senior commanders Tuesday to discuss the dismissal.

The inspector-general said that if General Kiesling proved that the charges were false, "he must be rehabilitated."

During two days of testimony before a parliamentary subcommittee last week, Mr. Wörner was hard put to come up with persuasive evidence that General Kiesling had frequented homosexual haunts in Cologne as alleged by West German military counterintelligence.

General Kiesling, 58, filed suit against the defense minister in an effort to gain full access to the information against him and to force Mr. Wörner to admit that he erred in firing him.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, the leader of the opposition Social Democratic Party, has demanded Mr. Wörner's resignation. Otherwise, he said, the

Social Democrats will press the case through a parliamentary inquiry committee, which appears as if it will focus as much on military counterintelligence operations as on the general's firing.

Mr. Kohl's spokesman, Peter Boenisch, tried to deflect attention from Mr. Wörner to military counterintelligence by suggesting that the organization "should harm the enemies of the republic and not the republic and its ministers. Yesterday the Social Democrat Leber, today the Christian Democrat Wörner. That is simply too much."

Mr. Boenisch was referring to a 1978 scandal, in which Defense Minister Georg Leber was forced to resign after it was disclosed that military counterintelligence had engaged in illegal eavesdropping.

Mr. Boenisch denied reports that Mr. Wörner had told Mr. Kohl that he was willing to resign and said he had submitted "no formal offer of resignation."

"Helmut Kohl doesn't push anyone out of the airplane," said Mr. Boenisch.

But politicians noted that relations between the chancellor and his defense minister have never been particularly cordial and that if the Kiesling problem gets much hotter, Mr. Wörner might have to resign.

However, with corruption

charges already leveled against Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, Mr. Kohl is thought reluctant to make any move that could permit Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian conservative, to demand a cabinet post. (In 1962, Mr. Strauss himself had to resign as defense minister after ordering a raid on the offices of the Hamburg weekly *Der Spiegel*.)

Mr. Strauss, who is minister-president of the Bavarian government, has expressed his skepticism about the allegations of homosexuality against General Kiesling. After speaking with him, Mr.

Strauss observed that the general would have to be "a very good actor" to have insisted with such vehemence that he was not a homosexual.

Although appointed to his NATO post when the Social Democrats were still in power, General Kiesling is reliably reported to be fairly close to Mr. Strauss's political views.

One of the general's predecessors in the NATO post, Gerd Schmückle asserted Monday that many officers believed that General Kiesling had been wronged and were writing him letters of support.



Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, was cheered at St. Mary's Cathedral in Gdansk after a special Mass Sunday. Demonstrators then held a protest of planned food price increases.

Communist Party in Poland Rejects Unions' Criticism of Food Price Rises

Reuters

WARSAW — Criticism by the new trade unions of scheduled food price increases was rejected Monday by the Communist Party newspaper, which said the increases should have been twice as high and should have taken effect six months ago.

The newspaper, *Trybuna Ludu*, commenting on the decision to raise prices an average of 10 percent beginning next Monday, said Poles should brace themselves for more increases, which it said are needed to offset farm subsidies.

Leaders of Poland's new trade unions, which replaced the banned Solidarity union, criticized the increases at a meeting in Cracow last week and said they would oppose further increases on such a scale.

Their comments were given wide publicity in the official press in what informed sources said was an attempt by the government to establish the new unions' credibility.

The government reduced its initial proposals for increases in food prices after complaints that they would inflict excessive hardship on

the neediest, such as retired people and low-income workers.

Previous attempts to raise food prices have provoked unrest, and in July 1980 they were a factor in provoking the nationwide strikes that led to the formation of Solidarity.

In contrast to the past, however, when increases were often announced without warning, these measures have been preceded by consultations with the public that the government says revealed support for small, gradual increases.

The article in *Trybuna Ludu* said the increases "should have amounted not to an average 10 percent, but to almost 20 percent."

"Moreover, they should have taken effect half a year ago, when the government raised its purchase prices for farm produce."

In July, the government agreed to pay farmers at least 20 percent more for products such as wheat, barley, live pigs, calves and milk.

Western economists say the increases to be imposed next week will account for only a proportion of the extra money the government

was obliged to find in July and will ensure that subsidies hamper the economy.

To cushion the effect of the increases, the government has said it will increase family allowances and give the equivalent of \$360 to the poorest pensioners this year.

However, prices for pork chops will rise by 23 percent to the equivalent of \$4.70 a kilogram (\$2.14 a pound) and ham 41 percent to \$7.80 a kilogram. Both are favorite foods in Poland.

Poles earn an average of about \$32 a week.

Solidarity Being Hunted

Police have stepped up their fight against Solidarity underground groups, which are spreading in rural areas. United Press International quoted the government-run newspaper *Zycie Warszawy* as saying,

"The paper said Monday that the new operation against underground dissident groups outside the cities was mentioned Saturday by Zbigniew Poczec, an Interior Ministry official, during a meeting of the Warsaw Communist Party."

For Families of U.S. Murder Victims, Increase in Executions Brings Relief

By Fay S. Joyce

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Charles Asbell can't remember what he felt when he arrived home from work one evening to learn that his father had been murdered. He remembers only that he wanted to see his father again; that he had to go see the body, and that he did see it, bloodied and limp, in an old farmhouse in Georgia.

"I went in, sat down beside him and prayed with him," Mr. Asbell said. "Then I went to tell Momma."

Mr. Asbell, a big, beefy 37-year-old man with a slow, country way of talking, represents a rarely noted viewpoint in the debate over the rising use of the death penalty in some American states.

His memories of his father, Roy, are yellowing snapshots: the time Roy Asbell bought a ring and hid it in the toe of a new pair of shoes as a Christmas present for his wife; the way he would stop by Charles's house and take his young granddaughter for a ride to his farm in his truck; how he hunted and fished but mostly worked hard as a contractor in Macon, Georgia. And perhaps most of all, he remembers the security that vanished so abruptly nine years ago.

"Daddy was there whether you needed him or not," Mr. Asbell said. "I probably did more growing up than I had in a long time."

The last house Roy Asbell built was the one Charles and his wife lived in, the one Roy Asbell drove up to and found two men burglarizing. The men apparently forced Roy Asbell back into his truck and drove with him out into the countryside. He tried to escape by running to an old farmhouse, and the burglars chased him down. One of them shot him to death with a gun stolen from Charles Asbell's home.

"Daddy was recovering from a tractor accident," said Mr. Asbell. "He broke his pelvis in five places; he could hardly walk. He could hardly resist them. They did not have to kill him. They had his car, his money. It was just a brutal crime."

Alpha Otis Stephens was caught, tried, convicted of killing Mr. Asbell and sentenced to die in Georgia's electric chair.

Last month the U.S. Supreme Court stayed Mr. Stephens's execution and deferred ruling on claims he has made of racial discrimination, pending an appeals court ruling on the legal admissibility of a study that purports to show that killers who murder whites receive the death penalty more often than those who kill blacks. Mr. Asbell was white; Mr. Stephens is black.

"It's frustrating because as long as the state prolongs the execution, we're continually reminded of the crime," said Mr. Asbell. "Of course your life is never the same. I've been deprived of a father. My children have been deprived of a grandfather. My mother's been deprived of a mate. She's never married and all her people are in France; that's where she's from."

"My father was 49 when he was murdered," he continued. "He still had a lot of life in him."

He dismisses the arguments over discrimination in the application of Georgia's death penalty as "another way for lawyers to make money."

"The crime had nothing to do with color," he said. "Stephens chose not to be a productive citizen. We didn't make him that way."

Mr. Asbell said he wishes for the satisfaction some others say they feel now that executions have resumed. Not all relatives of murder victims will speak as openly as Mr. Asbell. For many, the murder remains a searing memory better left in the past while the family tries to go on with living. But a few are willing to speak in the hope that the victims will be considered in the debate over the death penalty.

Sitting at the kitchen table in his father's home in Athens, Georgia, Randall Atkins turned the pages of an album of pictures of the wedding of his late brother Ronald and Jessica Knight. In the photographs Mrs. Atkins is a smiling, blonde woman, happy in her wedding gown, a small-town schoolteacher and now a wife for the first time in 29 years. Mr. Atkins's face is craggy; he is 10 years older and has weathered more, but he, too, looks very pleased.

"I was in that church one Saturday for their wedding and back again three weeks later for their funeral," Randall Atkins recalled.

The couple were murdered nine years ago by John Eldon Smith, also known as Anthony Machetti, the new husband of Ronald Atkins's former wife, Rebecca Machetti. The Atkins family says Rebecca Machetti plotted to have him killed because their children would receive his life insurance payments.

Mr. Smith and an accomplice lured Mr. Atkins to a new subdivision on the outskirts of town one afternoon; his new bride went along to keep him company. Both were shot to death.

Mr. Smith was executed last month. His accomplice, John Maree, and Rebecca Machetti were sentenced to life in prison.

The execution was "an extraordinary relief," said William Atkins, another brother. "I don't know how to explain it. It relieved the grief. This has been an overriding obsession for all of us."

Randall Atkins feels less relief. "To some degree I feel a sense of satisfaction," he said, "but it's only half done."

Nine years after the murder, Randall Atkins seems haunted by the fact that Rebecca Machetti still lives. Producing color photographs of Ronald sitting in the same kitchen with his face beaten, Mr. Atkins said Miss Machetti had tried to kill Ronald before.

"I can personally vouch that the death penalty prevents you from killing someone else," he said. "If I could get away with it, there's no doubt I would try killing someone else." Asked if he meant Rebecca Machetti, he laughed, blushed and replied, "Possibly."

The case literally turned several members of the family into detectives. Impressed with the efficiency of the investigation into his brother's death, Randall Atkins opened his own investigative agency. He said his brothers Bill and Rocky also became investigators.

High Court Ruling Backs Death Penalty

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court reinstated the death sentence of a California man Tuesday, ruling that convicted murderers may be sentenced to death even when state courts do not state what punishment was received by others who committed similar crimes.

By a 7-2 vote, the justices reinstated the death sentence of Robert Alton Harris, a convicted murderer. They said no "proportionality review" was required in his case.

The decision marked the high court's latest venture into the legal quagmire of capital punishment, but its ultimate effect on the nearly 1,300 men and women on death rows across the United States may take months to assess.

Justice Byron R. White, writing for the court, said the Constitution's protections against cruel and unusual punishment do not impose an absolute requirement that all death sentences be compared with penalties imposed in similar cases.

Mr. Harris was convicted of murdering two 16-year-old boys in San Diego in 1978.

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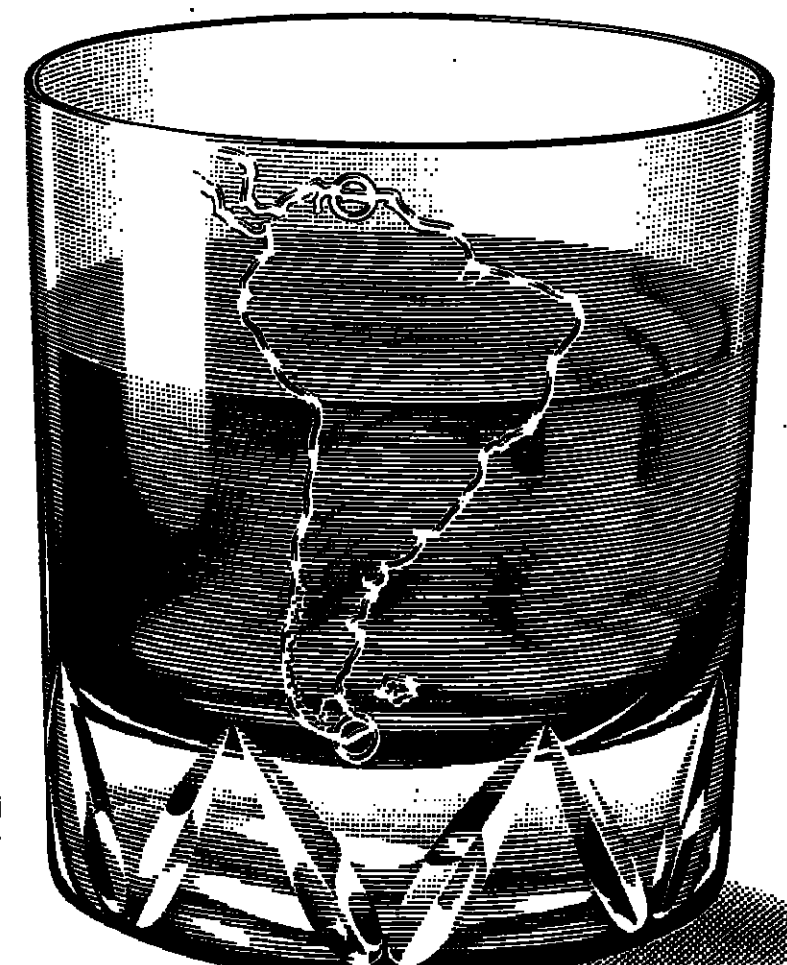


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Herald Tribune

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Worrisome Trade Trends

In the upstart waters in which the U.S. economy is sailing, it is hard to know whether to take comfort or alarm from each new piece of economic news. Consider the Commerce Department's preliminary estimate of 4.5 percent growth in output in the last quarter of 1983. Many analysts had thought the estimate would be higher than the earlier "flash" forecast of GNP. Instead it remained unchanged. That is not disappointing news, however, to people who worry that a faster recovery rate runs the risk of reigniting inflation.

Looked at as a big, fat, round number, the GNP seems to be bounding along at a comforting rate. Many details behind the growth estimate are similarly cheering. Personal income rose at a healthy pace, and consumers also dipped into their savings. As a result, although December retail sales were disappointing, total personal spending — which includes purchases of services as well as goods — rose sharply. So did business fixed investment, which passed its previous 1981 peak. With savings already low, consumer spending will probably slow down in the coming months; but recoveries typically have their ups and downs, and even a bad quarter would not be grounds for sounding the general alarm.

What is truly worrisome about the latest data, however, is the continued deterioration in the United States' already terrible foreign trade balance. So sharp was the decline in net exports in the last quarter that it effectively canceled out the stimulative effect of new business investment. The deficit between merchandise imports and exports is now running at a \$100-billion annual rate, and, with the dollar still setting new records on international exchange rates, some experts expect it may hit \$120 billion this year.

If the economies of America's trading partners continue to recover, U.S. exports may pick up a little. But world financial markets are simply not set up to tolerate any country's running a \$100-billion trade deficit for very long. Sooner or later, the creditors are going to get nervous about holding dollars that are overvalued by 15 percent or 20 percent. If panic sets in, as it often does on the foreign exchange markets, the dollar could suffer a sharp drop, import prices would shoot up and inflation would get a strong shot in the arm.

The best way to ease the dollar back in line with other currencies would be to reduce interest rates. But the Federal Reserve cannot do that because — as long as the federal government is borrowing vast sums of money to finance its spending — it has to worry about refueling inflation. And the Fed cannot do anything about the budget deficit; only the president can, and he won't. Perhaps the country will be lucky and the trade imbalance will correct itself in orderly fashion. But perhaps it won't. As the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul Volcker, said, "Why do we run these risks?"

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Industrial Politicking

Recession and the presidential campaign have given birth to the proposition that the United States cannot compete unless it adopts a national "industrial policy." Vital industries are in decline, say the proponents. Productivity is down. Unemployment, though declining, is still high. Foreign producers are taking over. All true. And yet the proposals flowing forth for doing more economic planning in Washington remain unconvincing.

The proposals come in many forms. Most attention focuses on those from congressional Democrats and, most recently, from a group headed by Felix Rohatyn, the investment banker, Irving Shapira, former chairman of Du Pont, and Lane Kirkland, head of the AFL-CIO labor federation.

All the proposals scrupulously avoid the label "national planning." They talk instead of coordination. Most would establish a new council with government, business and labor members. The Rohatyn-Shapiro-Kirkland plan also calls for a development bank with federal and private funding, primarily to help revive old industries. Other proposals are less specific but far more sweeping, reaching into taxes, trade and military spending.

The ideas deserve debate, ideally a debate free of distracting nonsense. One kind comes from opponents, foremost those within the Reagan administration, who assert the free market works better without government interference. There is no truly free market.

Washington already influences, often controls, the fate of many industries.

The real issue is how best to cope with structural problems in the economy. But no industrial policy can compensate for the current disarray in fiscal and monetary policy — the amazing budget deficits that are causing inordinately high interest rates. These policies are already clearly government responsibilities — and it is not meeting them. What reason is there to think it would do any better carrying out an "industrial policy"?

That is what it comes down to — doubt that a new apparatus would yield sounder judgments, and suspicion it would do worse. Would a bipartisan board have pushed Detroit to make better, smaller cars? Would a board have prodded the steel industry into modernizing faster? How would a new system have handled auto and steel wage contracts? Or allocated federal inducements for steel, say, against the losses that steel's revival would cause in the aluminum and plastics industries?

There is no reason to expect greater wisdom from government or super-boards than from industry.

The United States surely needs better coordination of federal economic policies. But government is having a tough enough time with those it already administers. Inventing another one now is more likely to cause new problems than to solve old ones.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Unjamming the Airwaves

The delegates to that international linguistic conference that resolved millennia ago to construct the tower of Babel at least reached agreement. A more daunting challenge faces the World Administrative Radio Conference now under way in Geneva.

The conference's task is to bring order to the increasingly crowded section of the globe's airwaves that are used for high-frequency broadcasting. Third World countries demand a larger share of the available broadcasting channels, now dominated by the West and the Soviet Union. Moscow backs a scheme sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to ensure governments the right to control news outlets and access to airwaves. Western nations reserve the right to get their messages through Soviet jamming by switching frequencies, which adds traffic to the crowded spectrum.

Radio engineers point out that the only way to create more room for radio broadcasts is to squeeze in more channels by the "single sideband" technique. Because this requires new equipment or expensive refitting, it is opposed by the Third World.

Babel was not destroyed in a day. This session of the world radio conference may be counted a success if it merely defines the major issues to be addressed at yet another session in 1986. One is the advance of compressing double-sideband transmissions to single sideband, a long-term development that should be put in train now. Another is making all broadcast stations aware of how heavily Soviet jamming adds to the congestion. The freer the air, the more room for all.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Why Just the Vienna Talks?

Why should Moscow be prepared to resume talks on reducing conventional forces in Central Europe while refusing to discuss dates for reopening talks on nuclear missiles? Andrei Gromyko should propose dates for returning to all the disarmament tables.

—The Times (London).

The Problematic Post Office

In July, 363 New York City executives mailed each other first-class letters. The good news is that 42 percent of the letters arrived on the following day. The bad news is that 21 percent never arrived at all.

After I wrote about that, an anguished but courteous assistant postmaster-general called to remind me of the high percentage of mail delivered the next day. Which reminded me of the defendant who gave the judge a list of 30 people who had not seen him kill the deceased. I don't know when we will be able to rely on the post office, but meanwhile...

—Columnist William F. Buckley Jr.

FROM OUR JAN. 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: A Corsican Is Sentenced

PARIS — M. Benedetti, the Corsican who about a fortnight ago fired a number of revolver shots through the windows of Mr. Georges Clemenceau's bureau in the Ministry of the Interior, appeared [on Jan. 23] before the Correctional Court. He stated that he had no intention of injuring anybody, his only desire being to draw attention to his grievances. He explained to the Court that some time ago he had obtained permission to issue a lottery in connection with the society for building cheap dwellings houses in Corsica. The conditions accorded him were satisfactory, he said, but the Minister of the Interior failed to keep his promises and the affair failed. M. Benedetti was condemned to a month's imprisonment.

1934: Nazi Church Group Assailed

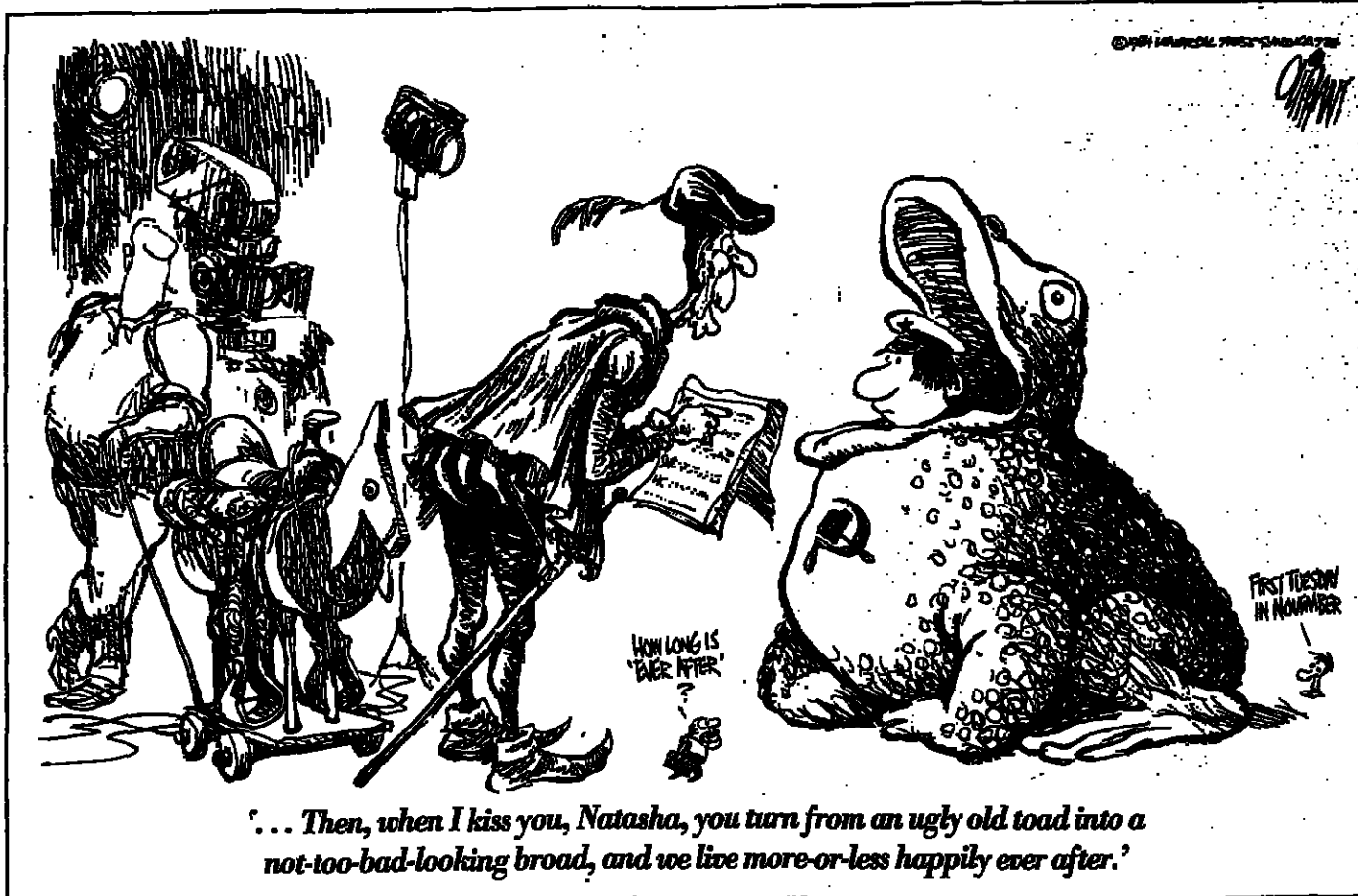
BERLIN — A sermon by Professor Karl Adam of Tübingen University before the Catholic Youth Society in Stuttgart illuminates the bitter conflict between the Catholic clergy and Nazi authorities. In his attack on the German Christians, the Nazi movement within the German Protestant Church, Adam said: "If the German faith movement is based on biology, then for us Catholics it is superstition. The Catholic Church asks the men of the German Christian faith movement how they justify their doctrines. Has German history ever been able to point to men like Peter and Paul, who broke with their former ideals in order to follow a greater truth? German history can show nothing like this."

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... Then, when I kiss you, Natasha, you turn from an ugly old toad into a not-too-bad-looking broad, and we live more-or-less happily ever after.

Cornered: The Dangerous Soviet Mood

By Seweryn Bialer

This is the first of two parts.

NEW YORK — Recently, in a speech heralded in advance as an attempt at reconciliation with the Soviet Union, President Reagan described those who believe there is "an increased danger of conflict" in today's world as "profoundly mistaken." Unfortunately, it is President Reagan who is mistaken. The dangers of conflict are greater today than they have been in a long time.

The policies of the Reagan administration have helped push the Soviet Union into a corner. I could see during a recent visit to Moscow that the Russians feel hard-pressed by America's harsh policy, by the failure of their strategy to prevent the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, and by the uncertain leadership situation in the Kremlin.

I found combative, angry people in Moscow. Among the political elite feelings verge on rage. I think the Russians are waiting for an opportunity to reassert their international status and teach Mr. Reagan a lesson — and that they are waiting for the result of the presidential election.

I think they may be in for a new Cold War, characterized by inadequate communication between Moscow and Washington, tense competition, and very possibly a dangerous new round in the arms race. And in a new Cold War, the United States will not be supported by Western Europe, nor will it have military superiority.

Concrete proposals for reducing tensions would now be needed to make any serious impression in Moscow, but the president's speech contained no such proposals. Instead, he again seemed to blame the Soviet Union for all that has gone wrong between the superpowers.

This attitude infuriates the Russians. They feel that the Reagan administration has tried — with considerable success — to deprive them of their international status.

At the same time, even when the Soviet leadership is so uncertain, the men in charge realize that they face agonizing choices in foreign policy. They could decide to pull back from international adventure for a time, or they could become much more difficult and ambitious.

Westerners must realize that the Soviet Union has entered a new phase and they must understand the dilemmas this poses. Only with such understanding can the West fashion policies that would encourage Moscow to choose less dangerous paths.

There is a Russian term that describes the current state of Soviet foreign policy, "peredyshka" — a breather. Just now Moscow is taking a break, emphasizing retrenchment and adopting a relatively passive approach to world politics. The reasons are straightforward:

■ The Russians have abandoned any hope of doing business with Mr. Reagan, preferring to wait for a possible swing in American politics.

■ They fear overextension of their foreign policy resources, given the situation in Poland, the burden of subsidies to Eastern Europe and Cuba, their commitment in Afghanistan and investment in Africa — and their domestic difficulties.

■ They prefer not to disturb a détente with Western Europe which provides credit and trade benefits.

■ At a time when there is no strong leader in Moscow, the tendency of the ruling committee of old men is to avoid international confrontation.

This "peredyshka" may be replaced in the next two or three years by a new offensive policy. But whoever emerges atop the Soviet leadership — Yuri Andropov if he recovers his health or another man if he does not — will face sharply inhibiting influences. Indeed, the dilemmas facing the next Soviet leader are so formidable that he may opt for indecision and drift, perhaps spiced with periodic exploitations of low-risk (and low-profit) targets in the Third World.

Consider the foreign policy dilemmas facing the Soviet Union:

Internally, the Soviet Union has entered a period of material and spiritual decline, as has its East European empire. The old formulas that created economic growth have ceased to work; the situation in Eastern Europe constitutes a systemic crisis. These problems could lead to new rounds of violent unrest in the Soviet empire that the Russians seem helpless to head off. Even now they are forced to reduce subsidies to client states.

Nevertheless, Moscow is still in an aggressive period of expansionist aspiration, and it may encounter tempting opportunities to intervene in the Third World and to gain greater influence over America's allies. Of course, the Soviet Union can still wield awesome military power, but its future growth, if it has any, will be infinitely more costly to the Soviet Union than the military buildup of the 1970s. If the Russians must continue to increase military spending as fast as or faster than they did in the last decade, this would produce stagnation hold to the present political course.

Most likely, the Russians will go further than to change the intensity of their commitments, the degree of their preferences. Yet it is exactly a change in degree that can reverse a trend and create new opportunities for East-West compromise.

The second Soviet dilemma in the 1980s involves having the cake and eating it too. The Russians learned how hard this was in the decade of détente. That decade showed the Soviet leadership that détente is not "divisible"; a linkage between the responsibilities of détente and its benefits is unavoidable.

In effect, linkage unraveled what had become the core foreign policy of the Soviet Union — détente with the United States.

Of course, it would be desirable for the two superpowers to reach agreements on important issues where their interests overlap (such as arms control) regardless of other conflicts. But unless the Russians show some respect for the American view of what détente should mean — specifically, some restraint in global politics — then a détente relationship with the United States is sure to collapse.

The Soviet military buildup and expansionist policies in the 1975-1979 period were the key contribu-

A Message on the State of the President

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — At the end of President Reagan's third year in office, the White House issued a booklet claiming that he had accomplished more in three years than most presidents do in four.

It listed "17 key achievements," including reducing inflation, cutting personal tax rates, indexing the tax code, accelerating the tax depreciation schedules for business, ending the "malaise and hopelessness that the federal government had propagated," and establishing "more stable and peaceful relations with the Soviet Union."

This was sort of a briefing book for the president's State of the Union address, but it also tells us something about the state of the president.

The Founding Fathers obviously had a good idea — not only for governments but for all institutions that from time to time responsible officials should sum up where they are and where they are going, and let the people judge.

But it is not easy to judge the state of the union in these television days. Nobody can blame the government in power for arguing its case and proclaiming its achievements, but there is no coherent debate on the Reagan vision of the state of the union.

Did the administration really end the "malaise and hopelessness," if it ever truly existed, of the American people? Are the American people, in Mr. Reagan's favorite question of the last presidential election, really more "hopeful" now than three years ago? Do they really believe that he has established "more stable and peaceful relations with the Soviet Union?"

Maybe they do. But the point here is not that the president is wrong to argue his case to a worldwide TV audience — but that this is unequal political propaganda, and not democratic debate.

The problem is that after the president's vision of the state of the union and the world, the audience changes. The TV commentators, the editorial writers and the columnists discuss the president's claims.

But meanwhile, most of the TV audience has switched to a conflict they can understand, not between the Republicans and the Democrats, or between Moscow and Washington, but one like that between the Washington Redskins and the Los Angeles Raiders.

How to explain that the United States now has almost 26 million people who are functionally illiterate? What to do about the fact that the country has lost control of its southern border and now has more illegal aliens than it has unemployed people?

What to do about the divorce rate and the collapse of so many families, about the abandoned and battered children? Surely these things have something to do with the state of the union. But in Washington the talk is mainly about missiles and "interests" and the health of Yuri Andropov, and not really about the health of the union.

The political game is being played out here in the usual way. The Democrats are fussing with each other as usual, squabbling about the state of the party, and how to allot seats to Jesse Jackson at their nominating convention.

But they are not defining their vision of the state of the union, or insisting that after Mr. Reagan speaks, Walter Mondale or some other Democratic presidential candidate will come forward with the opposition's vision of the future.

Mr. Mondale is concentrating on getting his party's nomination. He is doing an effective job of organizing the labor union vote, teachers, blacks, Hispanic-Americans and the young, troubled anti-arms race voters in the universities and the churches. And he may be right, but he is not giving the American people his vision of the future.

One thing at a time, Mr. Mondale seems to be saying. First the caucuses in Iowa, and then the primary election in New Hampshire. Avoid a fight with Jesse Jackson and keep the black vote in the big industrial and electoral states. And then, if I can get the nomination, take on Mr. Reagan and his economic and foreign policy problems.

Mr. Mondale would like to follow Mr. Reagan with his own State of the Union address, and then have a debate about who is right, but nobody is going to give him equal time after the president speaks, or allow him to question Mr. Reagan's recent quotation from the Bible: "Your old men will dream dreams, your young men will see visions."

The president is dominating the debate with his White House booklet — "Three Years of Accomplishment" — and with his address on the State of the Union. Mr. Mondale knows he cannot compete with the power of the presidency, so he is concentrating on beating John Glenn for the nomination, and hoping that he can deal with Mr. Reagan and Mr. Reagan's record later in the year.

The writer, author of the forthcoming book "Soviet Paradox: Decline and Expansion," is Rutgers Professor of Political Science at Columbia University. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Taping Syndrome

Regarding "The Heavy Hand That Has Muffled America's Voice" (IHT, Jan. 16):

Philip Geyelin questions both the ethics and the competence of the director of the United States Information Agency, Charles Z. Wick, who for months surreptitiously taped his phone conversations.

The first is certainly a question of concern for Americans but it is, perhaps, best left for remedy to the director's mother or to his maker.

The second question is quite definitely open to remedy by his employer. If his employer has read recent polls showing a steady fall in Europeans' confidence in America and still feels it appropriate to judge that the director "has done a splendid job," then the public may want to reassess his employer's competence.

JOHN WOOD, London.

Speaking the Language

In response to "The Translator vs. the Adapter" (IHT, Jan. 11) by Samuel G. Freedman:

The implication should be avoided that the ability to understand a language by necessity depends on the ability to speak it. Speaking a foreign language may seem awfully impressive to someone who cannot. But as far as translation is concerned, literary or other, the requirement is profound knowledge of the language and the culture concerned, which actually means broader and more precise knowledge than the majority of the actual speakers of that language.

I agree with what the Henrik Ibsen translator Rolf Fjelde is quoted as saying about drama translation: "I've delved into the Norwegian culture of Ibsen's period. And that's what is necessary to translate," except for his emphasis on his own ability to "speak the language."

TOM A. FEILBERG, Brussels.

The Scandal Gains Steam In Germany

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — The firing of General Ginter Kiesling, a deputy NATO commander, for alleged homosexual contacts has stirred a hornet's nest of troubles not only for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition government but also for the Western alliance.

With the demand by the opposition Social Democrats and the Greens party for the resignation of Defense Minister Manfred Wörner, the reconstitution of the Bundestag's Defense Committee into a parliamentary investigating committee, and General Kiesling's own legal moves to clear his name, the affair appears to be gathering steam.

What began as the "Kiesling scandal" has become the "Wörner affair," refueled by allegations that the general may be a victim of mistaken identity, and that agents of MAD, the Bundeswehr's counterintelligence and internal security division, may have bungled the investigation into the general's private life.

The only "evidence" of the general's homosexual contacts comes from dubious sources in Cologne's gay scene. This followed an investigation by Cologne police last September at the request of a staff sergeant of MAD who alleged that Kiesling had a heavily retouched photo of the general to show on their rounds of the city's gay bars. The photo has mysteriously disappeared.

The case, coming at a time when Mr. Kohl's government is already shaken by bribery charges against Finance Minister Otto Lambsdorff, may have serious domestic reverberations. It also raises other sticky issues: West Germany's status in NATO; the attitude of General Bernard Rogers, the NATO commander, toward a West German deputy; and the censorship imposed on Stars and Stripes, the U.S. military daily, in reporting the affair.

It was when Alexander Haig was commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that a German deputy to the Supreme Allied Commander-Europe was created, with the intention of giving West Germany more influence in the alliance. A deputy post for a British already existed; it currently is held by Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Terry.

Though the job's mission and responsibilities were never clearly defined, General Haig got along well with his first German deputy, General Gerd Schmiedke. Like General Haig, he was a "political" officer who knew the governmental, bureaucratic and diplomatic game.

The relationship soured when General Haig resigned in 1979 and General Rogers arrived. According to General Schmiedke, General Rogers tried to cut him out of the decision-making process. When General Schmiedke retired and Admiral Ginter Luther was assigned, matters got worse. By 1981 the Defense Minister, then Hans Apel, even suspected General Rogers of trying to abolish the post. When General Kiesling succeeded Admiral Luther in April 1982, the institutional clash devolved into a personality conflict.

General Rogers has denied that he opposes the post of a West German deputy and that he or any U.S. agency had anything to do with General Kiesling's recall. But suspicion lingers, and was fanned by an order to Stars and Stripes not to publish a word about the case, not even General Rogers' denial, because of potential harm to German-American relations. News of the censorship was revealed ironically in a single broadcast 10 days ago by the U.S. Armed Forces Network.

What troubles many politicians in Bonn is the thought that Mr. Wörner used General Kiesling as a kind of sacrificial offering to General Rogers and NATO harmony.

Much now depends on General Kiesling's ability to exonerate himself. If he does, the consensus is that Mr. Wörner will have to go. His resignation could put the Kohl coalition into crisis, particularly if Mr. Lambsdorff were also forced to resign.

If Mr. Wörner falls, he apparently would not be the first West German defense minister to trip over MAD's nets. It happened in 1978 to Georg Leber, a Social Democrat, following disclosures that MAD had violated constitutional limits, and Defense Ministry regulations by bugging the homes and offices of several civilians, many of them journalists. Mr. Leber had to resign.

The Kiesling affair also has a haunting historical precedent: the firing in 1938 of Colonel-General Werner von Fritsch, the commander-in-chief of German ground forces, on false charges of homosexuality, engineered by Heinrich Himmler's SS, enabled Hitler to consolidate party control over the Wehrmacht.

International Herald Tribune.

Is In, Is Color, Is Luxury

These Dorsey... Paris couture, whose... including rhinestones over long white... between two stunning... Col... a winner... rhinestones over long white... of ready-to... she sees herself as a... and to fashion, threw... the runway except... which he also hap... these days... the theme of this... were men and... children, all dressed in... a sweet if self... a night, chaotic retro... the barbed the couture... was supposed to... There were all the... including batwing... public geometric suits... and fly-tinger... a bus keeping up... she can't... licenses he... but he... some... working for the... stars was to Bombay... among his 10th Mar... —Rue was a hit... said... "Mrs... to help, so I'm... dresses there... the usual Indian embro... of stunning dress... in India with... millions of heads... quite sure who is... whose dresses, which... as all out between... 30,000 francs... signs of this collection... with belted cha... rather than ag... shoulders, and... suits with trans... and circles were... Robert, who... who knew... tion as a... After work... and McKee... York, he... law at the... and relations... Mr. H... ed States in... period, was... Sheffield... partner, st... in ex... After... for work... drew from... was... Beijing, T... ary 1982... Mr. H... formation... cle that... Hong Kong... article is... said... He said... State Depart... Mr. H... about the... about the... Mr. H... no in... case... According... practices... such as... Chinese... jurisdiction... ties.

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ARTS / LEISURE

'Kean': A Case Study in Theater Costs

By Samuel G. Freedman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the play "Edmund Kean," with Ben Kingsley, ran in London last year, the production cost the equivalent of \$30,000 and the top ticket price was about \$13. When the play and actor went to Broadway, the production cost \$150,000 and the best seat was \$32.50.

This is not an isolated example. Almost every play that moves to Broadway from the commercial theaters of London's West End is more expensive in New York in many cases as much as five times more.

Most producers and theater owners in New York object to economic comparisons with London, arguing that the higher price of Broadway theater is consistent with the higher level of a variety of goods or salaries. Nevertheless, the disparity considerably exceeds the average difference in wages and the cost of living between England and the United States. Nor does the growing strength of the U.S. dollar in relation to the British pound account for the gap.

An examination of "Kean" provides some answers: higher salaries in labor and management in New York; more unionized jobs with less flexible work rules; higher costs for advertising and a greater use of it; and Broadway's tendency to stage more technically elaborate, and thus more expensive, productions. The effect is felt in ticket prices: \$45 top on Broadway and \$15 top in London, for plays.

"The costs in New York are so enormous," said Duncan Weldon, producer of the West End production of "Kean." "That's why half of your theaters are empty. Someone's got to do something about it soon, because going to the theater is a luxury item for the public."

But many Broadway producers and theatrical union officials argue that the higher costs in New York are justifiable. "The reason we don't have more shows going up," said Robert McDonald, a business agent for Local 1 of the International Alliance of Theater and Stage Employees, "is because we don't have the product."

When "A Chorus Line" raised its top ticket price to \$17.50, producers point out, there were predictions that the increase would drive off the audience; years later, with a top of \$45, the show runs on "Cats" and "La Cage aux Folles" regularly sell out with a \$45 top, and scalpers sell tickets to hit shows at \$100 or \$200.

"It costs more to put on a play in New York and it always did," said Harvey Sabinson, executive director of the League of New York



Ben Kingsley was Kean in London (left) and New York.

Theaters and Producers. "There's the cost of labor, the cost of advertising. But everything costs more here than in London."

Yet producers and investors, as much as audiences, feel the effect of the higher costs in New York. Both the potential gain and the potential loss are much greater there. "Cats" cost almost \$1.1 million in London and \$5.3 million in New York. "Noises Off" cost \$75,000 in the West End and \$400,000 on Broadway. "The Real Thing" cost \$135,000 there and \$800,000 here.

"Kean," then, is typical of the most recent British imports in costing about five times as much to produce in New York.

"Kean" provides several bases for comparison. It had identical six-week engagements last year in London and on Broadway. It played in theaters of similar size, the 906-seat Haymarket in London and the 1,050-seat Brooks Atkinson in New York.

"Kean" was a small play — one set, one actor, a relatively small crew. It actually employed two more people in London than in New York — 37 to 35 — but in almost every job the American salary exceeded the British. And this disparity does not appear consistent with the general economic difference between England and the United States.

Estimates from a variety of government and private sources of the difference in wages and the cost of living between the United States and England range from 20 percent higher for the United States to 76 percent higher. The salaries in "Kean" on Broadway — and in

most other Broadway plays, governed by the same industry contracts — generally ran 100 percent to 400 percent higher than in London.

The weekly minimum salary for an actor is \$610 on Broadway and \$180 in the West End. A stage manager of "Kean" made \$1,000 a week in New York and \$300 in London. A carpenter made \$658 a week in New York and \$324 in London. A press agent made \$914 a week in New York, \$225 in London. The box-office treasurer in New York made \$670 a week — \$30 less than the combined salaries for the four-person box-office staff in England.

The man who tended to Ben Kingsley's wig in the New York production, Joseph Del Corral, was paid \$500 a week under a standard union contract, although the job required only about an hour a day. The wig man in London received \$140 a week for work on several shows, according to Anthony Peak, business manager of the Haymarket Theater.

The more sophisticated the physical production, the more is spent on materials and the more stagehands to be employed at union scale to construct, install and work the theatrical hardware. U.S. and English theater experts say this is an area of great financial difference between the commercial theater in London and New York.

"Kean" is not a good example in this case, since it involved only one set, a few props and relatively simple lighting. But other plays illustrate the point.

Bernard Jacobs, president of the Shubert Organization, said the group spent \$1 million redesigning the interior of the Winter Garden

Theater for "Cats," almost as much as the entire London production. The Shubert Organization and its co-producers spent thousands of dollars to mechanize the scenery for "The Real Thing," reducing to seconds the time needed to change sets. When Ronald Lee produced "Steaming" in New York, he spent \$80,000 on a set resembling a London bathroom, down to imitation tile and an arched ceiling. The cost of the entire London production, which had a much simpler set, was \$125,000.

"There's an aggrandizement of production costs here," said Alan Eisenberg, executive secretary of Actors Equity. "The costumes are richer. The scenery is more elaborate. And when we bring this up at negotiations, the argument comes back that this is what American audiences want."

"We have a degree of sophistication the British don't have," Jacobs said. "You can go to plenty of London shows and they may have 70 to 100 lights. In New York, you'll never see a show with less than 300. 'Dreamgirls' had 950. The decision of where to spend money is not the producer's as much as the creative producer's."

Can the Broadway audience can tell the difference? "It's a chicken-egg situation," Jacobs said. "Could you charge our ticket prices without those design elements?"

"We would put on a play if we think it has merit," said Alexander H. Cohen, the New York producer of "Kean." "While the price of putting on a play may be 10 times greater in New York than in London, the profit potential in New York is 20 times greater."

The Scandal Gains Steam In Germany

By John Dornberger

MUNICH — The firing of NATO commander, General Klaus Marder, has become a scandal in Germany but also for the world.

With the demand by the German Social Democrats and the Greens party for the resignation of Defense Minister Manfred Wörner, the reconstruction of the Bundestag Committee into a parliamentary investigating committee to clear his name, the scandal has become a major political event.

What began as the "Klaus Marder" case has become the "Wörner" case. Wörner, a member of the Bundestag, is a victim of the scandal, and that agents of the Bundeswehr's counterintelligence and internal security divisions have bungled the investigation.

The only "evidence" of the scandal is a letter from a German source in Cologne, dated Jan. 10, 1983, by Cologne police last September. The letter was a copy of a letter from Marder to Wörner, heavily redacted photo of the city's gay bars. The photo was a copy of a letter from Marder to Wörner, heavily redacted photo of the city's gay bars. The photo was a copy of a letter from Marder to Wörner, heavily redacted photo of the city's gay bars.

The case, coming at a time when the government is shaken by bribery charges and may have serious domestic problems. It also raises other issues: West Germany's attitude toward NATO, the attitude of NATO toward a West German commander, the censorship imposed on the Bundestag, the U.S. military in Germany.

It was when Alexander Haig, commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was in the post of deputy to the Supreme Commander Europe, with the intention of going to West Germany to meet with NATO's top officials, that the scandal broke.

A deputy post of Haig, already existing, it currently is Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Dainton. The job's main responsibilities were never defined, General Haig got to know his first German deputy, General Gerd Schmiedeknecht, who was a "political" officer, knew the governmental, bureaucratic and diplomatic game.

The relationship soured. General Haig resigned in 1981. General Schmiedeknecht tried to cut him out of the decision-making process. When General Schmiedeknecht retired and Admiral Lütjens was assigned, matters worsened. By 1981 the Defense Minister Hans Apel, even suspected of trying to abolish the post. When General Schmiedeknecht died in April, the institutional clash developed into a personal conflict.

General Rogers has denied it. He says the post of a West German deputy and that he or any U.S. officer had anything to do with General Schmiedeknecht's recall. But supporters, and was named by an official Stars and Stripes not to put word about the case, not to put word about the case, not to put word about the case.

What troubles many people is the thought that Haig is a "sacrificial offering" to General Schmiedeknecht and NATO harmony.

Much now depends on Haig's ability to counter the charges. If he does, the case will be closed. If he does not, the case will be closed. If he does not, the case will be closed. If he does not, the case will be closed.

Mr. Wörner will have to go into crisis, particularly if Haig is also forced to resign. If Mr. Wörner falls, he would not be the first West German defense minister to trip over a scandal. It happened in 1978 to Leber, a Social Democrat, and in 1979 to Schmidt, a Christian Democrat.

The case has led to a series of disclosures that have shaken the constitutional limits and Ministry regulations by high-level officials and offices of several ministries. Many of them have been exposed.

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Long Is In, So Is Color And Luxury

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Paris couture, whose summer showings opened Monday, was total fantasy — with Pierre Cardin playing "papa" to quintuplets and Jean-Louis Scherrer a groom between two stunning brides.

Otherwise, long is beautiful. Color is back but navy is a winner. Costume jewelry, including rhinestone bracelets over long, white gloves, is a big deal again. Luxury is the name of the game and lavish embroidery the ultimate answer to the creative ruff of ready-to-wear.

PARIS FASHION

Cardin, who sees himself as a cross between an ambassador and God's special gift to fashion, threw everything onto the runway except pots and pans, which he also happens to design these days.

With family the theme of this collection, there were men and women and children, all dressed by Cardin, of course — a sweet if self-made and slightly chaotic retrospective that blurred the couture collection Cardin was supposed to be showing.

Not that it mattered. There were no major surprises here, with all the familiar themes including batwinged ponchos, geometric suits, corolla-dresses and flying-saucer hats.

Cardin is so busy keeping up with his empire that he cannot remember how many licenses he has — "600, yes, maybe" — but he believes that worldwide some 160,000 people are working for the Cardin label.

His latest foray was to Bombay, where he is opening his 10th Maxim's restaurant. "It was a bit, New York is on its way," he said. There is also the fact that "Mrs. Gandhi asked me to help, so I'm launching new licenses there," he said. He also used Indian embroidery for dozens of stunning dresses, that were made in India with "millions and millions of beads."

But nobody is quite sure who is going to buy these dresses, which, Cardin says, will cost between 300,000 and 400,000 francs (around \$45,000).

The best parts of this collection were the long, softly belted chemises, with droopy, rather than aggressively square, shoulders, and the pure Cardin suits, with triangles, squares and circles worked



Dior's preppy long suit with blue shirt (left) and Scherrer's Balles-Russes inspired dress.

into them. The long black dresses, cut across by lightning-streak cutouts in black chiffon and stacks of swirling ruffles, all designed by his friend and partner André Oliver, provided the only romantic moment of this frankly commercial show.

Scherrer, who showed exquisitely tucked and pleated couture dresses as well as expensive, elaborately embroidered gowns, has no selling problem. He has cornered the Arab princess market and when one of them gets married, he dresses entire families, including children and servants. That's why his models, swathed in miles of pastel tulle hats — including some unfortunate Queen Mary toques — all looked on their way to a wedding.

Time was abolished, with the Balles Russes as the main theme, complete with egg-tinted turbans, gold-fringed shawls and long-bodied embroidered dresses, breaking out into chiffon kerchief skirts. The whole collection was bathed in a misty light, for in Scherrer's fantasy world, all women are orchids and have the same delicate wrappings and coloring.

At Dior, which closed the day, Princess Caroline made her first public appearance as Mrs. Casiraghi, with her husband — a nice gesture for Marc Bohan, the house's designer, who also happens to be a friend. The princess was wearing a brown suit with preppy, narrow tie over mannish shirt — as were a lot of the Dior models.

Bohan, who no longer designs

Dior's ready-to-wear, now seems happy concentrating on both couture and Caroline. In a collection that was much better, as well as more luxurious, than usual, Bohan looked as if he had finally come to terms with himself.

His main theme was the long suit, with wraparound skirt and short midriff jacket, preppy tie and shirt. He tried his hand at color — mixing turquoise, fuchsia, green, red and yellow — with a few hits and some misses. There were also some big, handsome blouses with diagonal stripes, combining suede and leather.

His dresses, with camicole tops and wraparound skirts, hit just the right proportions. The most amusing, and very Caroline evening outfit, were the embroidered satin pajamas of turquoise or purple satins, topped by gold lame coats. Bohan's contribution to Art Nouveau were the Klimt-like gold-and-white embroidered dresses that recalled the early, luxurious days of the late Christian Dior.

Two more designers are in Paris this week, both foreigners. One is Roberto Capucci of Rome, who is showing Tuesday afternoon at the Italian Embassy. A real, if reclusive talent, Capucci, who does some of the most spectacular evening gowns in the world, has decided that Rome was not enough of a showcase and that he will tour his collection in various world capitals.

Halston, of New York, is also in Paris. He has designed the costumes for two of the Martha

Graham dances at the Paris Opéra this week, "Phaedra's Dream," with Rudolf Nureyev, and "Acts of Light." The Martha Graham Dance Company is performing for the first time at the Opéra.

Between this and that, Paris social life has been abuzz, with cocktails Sunday at the U.S. Embassy for Miss Graham, who was made a chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur after the Monday gala performance.

Saroyan Papers Are Appraised At \$810,415

The Associated Press

FRESNO, California — A collection of documents left by the late William Saroyan has been appraised at \$810,415, according to court documents.

Saroyan, the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of "The Human Comedy" and "The Time of Your Life," left thousands of articles at his death from cancer on May 18, 1981, at age 72. His will left most of his estate to a nonprofit foundation set up in his name.

Peter Howard, who performed the appraisal, found that the collection contained drafts, redrafts, originals and duplicates of published and unpublished material. Saroyan, who set many of his works in the Armenian community of his youth in Fresno, also kept personal journals, diaries and notes.

Mystery Still Surrounds Disappearance in China

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two years ago, Hanson Huang, a Hong Kong-born, Harvard-trained lawyer and a former partner in a major New York law firm, disappeared from his hotel room while on an extended visit to Beijing.

Mr. Huang, who had earlier taught law in China, was assumed to be under arrest. But until recently, nothing was known of his fate, either by relatives in Hong Kong and the United States or by friends who knew him at Harvard.

Inquiries made by these friends by mail to Chinese authorities went unanswered. Members of Mr. Huang's family, hoping that by remaining quiet they might enhance his chances of being released, did not seek publicity for him or petition the Chinese government for information.

Last month, a Chinese-language magazine in Hong Kong, *Pai Sing*, published an article saying that Mr. Huang had been sentenced to 15 years in prison for spying for the United States.

There has been no official announcement of this, but a recent visitor to Beijing, a Westerner, said Mr. Huang's conviction as a spy had been confirmed by Chinese officials.

Mr. Huang attended both Harvard College and the Harvard Law School, where, according to Robert McCabe, a lawyer in New York

who knew him then, he had a reputation as a strong supporter of the Communist revolution in China.

After working for the firm Baker and McKenzie in Chicago and New York, he went to Beijing and taught law at Beijing University, friends and relatives say.

Mr. Huang returned to the United States in 1981 and, for a brief period, was a partner at Webster & Sheffield.

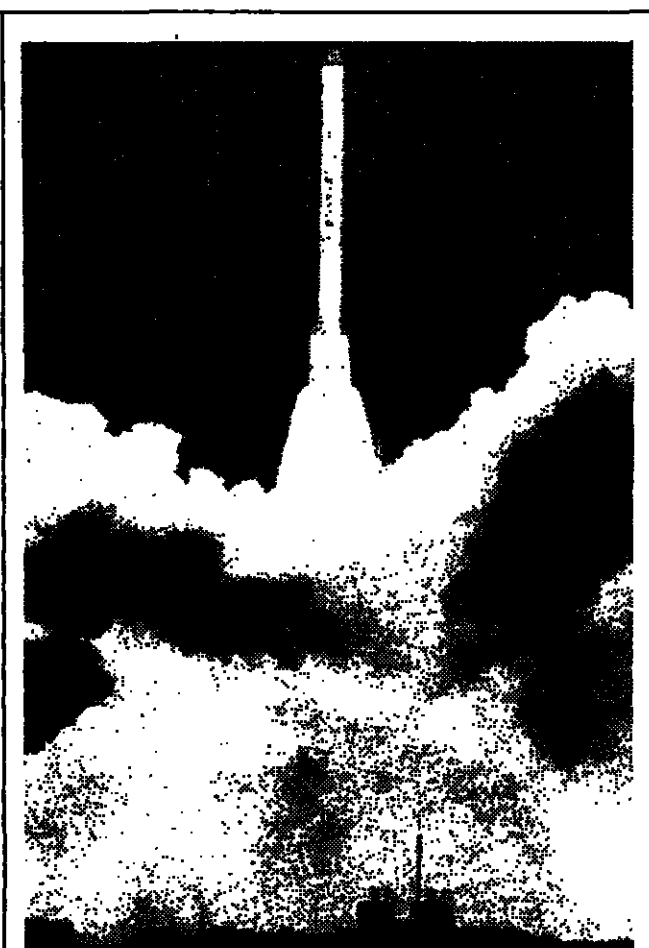
William H. Hogeland, managing partner, said the firm was interested in expanding in Asia.

After going to China to prepare for work there for Webster & Sheffield, Mr. Huang abruptly withdrew from the firm, saying he had cancer and would seek treatment in Beijing. Two months later, in January 1982, he disappeared.

Mr. Hogeland said his latest information in the case was the article that appeared last month in *Hong Kong*. "I don't know if the article is correct," Mr. Hogeland said.

He said the firm contacted the State Department after learning of Mr. Huang's disappearance. Asked about the matter, State Department officials said that, because Mr. Huang was not an American, no inquiries had been made on his case.

According to Chinese law and practice, residents of Hong Kong, such as Mr. Huang, are considered Chinese citizens and are under the jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities.



PRIME-TIME PAYLOAD — A Japanese-built, three-stage rocket carrying the world's first direct-broadcast public TV satellite was launched from the Tanegashima space center in southern Japan on Monday. The satellite is to achieve geostationary orbit above the equator over New Guinea, transmitting directly to subscribers.

U.S. Judge Orders Expulsion of Chinese Defector

By Jay Mathews

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — For the first time since thousands of Chinese students began to enter American universities, a federal immigration judge has ordered that a Chinese scholar return home against his will despite his well-publicized attempt to defect to the United States.

American academic experts on China and Chinese dissidents living in the United States expressed shock at Friday's decision by Judge Bernard Hornbach to deny political asylum to Xia Yuren, an atmospheric physicist. Mr. Xia, 50, escaped from the Chinese Consulate in San Francisco two years ago by climbing out of a window on a rope.

Critics of the decision said Judge Hornbach and the State Department, which recommended against asylum, appeared to be letting improved U.S. relations with China obscure the fact that penalties that still exist for Chinese who criticize or embarrass their government.

When a tennis player, Hu Na, won asylum last year, Beijing suspended cultural exchanges for several months, a setback that some critics said the State Department wanted to avoid in the Xia case.

Wang Bingzhang, head of a New York-based human rights group known as China Spring, said Mr. Xia would have won asylum easily had he been a Soviet citizen. "A double standard should not hold sway over human rights," Mr. Wang said.

According to an Oakland, California, attorney, Thomas Surh, who represented Mr. Xia during

deportation hearings in San Francisco, Judge Hornbach appeared to accept a State Department argument that the publicity given Mr. Xia's defection attempt would protect him from government reprisals when he returned home.

Judge Hornbach noted that a Chinese official had assured one State Department official that Mr. Xia would not be penalized. Mr. Surh said Judge Hornbach concluded that "with the whole world watching," Beijing would not break that promise.

"If you believe that, you'll believe just about anything," said a California university scholar who recently spent more than a year in China and asked not to be identified. "I don't think they'll shoot him, but he's in for a long period of strict supervision."

Mr. Surh said Mr. Xia planned to appeal Judge Hornbach's decision to the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington, and if necessary, to the federal courts, a process that could take two years.

About 10,000 Chinese students and scholars are living in the United States, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has listed more than 1,000 asylum requests from persons born in China. Some of these confidential requests have been denied, but no Chinese defector whose name has been made public has been forced to return to China.

Chalmers Johnson, a political science professor at the University of California, Berkeley, who testified on Mr. Xia's behalf, said he thought Judge Hornbach had been sympathetic to Mr. Xia's request

and was "a little bit shocked" at the judge's decision.

A Stanford University expert called by the U.S. government told Judge Hornbach that human rights in China had improved greatly, with a revived legal system and a new constitution, since Mao's death in 1976. Mr. Johnson said the constitution had not prevented Chinese authorities from sending thousands of people to labor camps without trial.

Mr. Surh said Mr. Xia thought that the success of Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's recent visit to the United States had worked against him. Mr. Johnson said he agreed that State Department officials seemed to use a double standard in judging China and other Communist countries.

If a U.S. official had used similar arguments to recommend against asylum for a Soviet or East European

refugee, he said, "it would be grounds for firing on the spot." Mr. Johnson said Mr. Surh had had difficulty finding U.S. experts to testify for Mr. Xia because of their fears that the Chinese government might retaliate.

Some scholars also apparently feared that Mr. Xia's case would be weakened by at least two complaints from American women that he had fondled them in public.

Mr. Surh said Mr. Xia thought that the success of Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's recent visit to the United States had worked against him. Mr. Johnson said he agreed that State Department officials seemed to use a double standard in judging China and other Communist countries.

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68,000 May Lose Jobs in Philippines

The Associated Press

MANILA — About 68,000 workers will lose their jobs within five months if nearly half of 256 surveyed companies shut down or suspend operations because of insufficient raw materials, a survey released Monday indicates.

The survey by the Employers Confederation of the Philippines said 38,000 other workers from 122 companies would be affected by reduced hours or "job rotations" because of production slowdowns.

The Central Bank has been allocating foreign exchange only to industries that import vital products such as medicine, textile fibers, fertilizer, petroleum, paper, iron and steel. Industries not on the bank's priority list have been unable to obtain dollars to import raw materials.

The survey was done late last year to gauge the impact of economic problems on jobs and businesses. The report said 85 percent of the companies surveyed used im-

ported raw materials. It said they would have to slow production or shut if their inventories were not replenished.

Most companies have stocks projected to last only until May, and many are trying to open letters of credit, the study said. It said such credit has become difficult to obtain because of economic problems in the Philippines.

The country's economic difficulties followed the assassination in August of former Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the leading opponent of President Ferdinand E. Marcos. That triggered a flight of local and foreign investors' capital and aggravated a worsening balance-of-payments problem.

Mr. Marcos said last month that fears of mass layoffs were "pure and simple speculation." The Labor Ministry, however, confirmed 64,000 jobs lost last year, half in the last two months of 1983.

Meanwhile, the newspaper Business Day reported that the infla-

tion rate rose 17 percentage points in the last four months of 1983 to 26.1 percent, the highest since 1975. The monthly inflation rates, measured by changes in the cost-of-living index from previous-year levels, started moving up in October when the country declared a moratorium on debt payments.

The news report said the rate in November jumped by more than 6 percentage points from October because of price increases and a devaluation of the peso.

Quoting the National Economic Development Authority, the newspaper said the government's monetary policy had kept the average inflation rate for 1983 at 10.05 percent, lower than the 1982 level but higher than the government-estimated figure of 9 percent.

The agency also projected that inflation rates for the next 10 months would range from 21 percent to 28 percent, with increases tapering off only by the end of the year.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Gerrard & National Talks May Lead To Bid for U.K. Money-Market Firm

LONDON (HT) — Gerrard & National PLC, one of London's biggest money-market firms, said Monday that it was holding talks that may lead to a takeover bid for Gerrard.

Gerrard shares soared 41 pence to close at 334 pence, giving the firm a stock market value of about £109 million (\$141 million). Gerrard did not identify its suitor, but speculation focused on Mercantile House Holdings, a London-based money broker that owns the New York Securities firm of Oppenheimer & Co. Mercantile declined comment but acknowledged that it might be interested in buying a money-market firm.

Gerrard, known as a "discount house" in London parlance, deals in treasury bills and other short-term debt instruments.

Court Extends Bar on Getty Stock Sale

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A Superior Court judge has extended until Thursday an order blocking the \$9.9-billion sale of Getty Oil Co. to Texaco Inc.

Judge Richard Byrne issued the order to give more Getty heirs time to decide whether to support the challenge to the Getty-Texaco pact.

The temporary restraining order against consummating the sale was extended from Monday to Thursday. A court hearing on the merits of the challenge was put off for two days until Wednesday.

Kodak Sees More Joint Ventures

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Eastman Kodak Co. is considering more joint ventures to produce consumer products, the company's president, Kay Whitmore, said Monday.

Referring to a recent agreement to market the 8-mm video camera-recorders of Japan's Matsushita Industrial Electric Co., he said, "You can expect more of this type of joint venture in the future from Kodak with Japanese and other companies." Videotape for the camera, which will also be marketed by Kodak, will be made by TDK Corp. of Japan.

Mr. Whitmore said that Kodak has traditionally developed all the technology needed for market requirements. "But now, as costs climb and all of the technology it needs at a rate the consumer expects," Kodak will develop its expertise through acquisitions, joint ventures and its own research and development, he said.

U.S., Seoul in Gene-Engineering Tie

SEOUL (Reuters) — Lucky Ltd., part of South Korea's Lucky-Gold Star business group, has signed an agreement with Chiron Corp. of the United States to build a joint-venture plant to produce genetic-engineering products, a Lucky spokesman said Monday.

Lucky and Chiron will initially put up \$3 million each for the plant, which is to be completed in the first half of this year in San Francisco, he said. Its products will include interferon — a protein formed by animal cells — hepatitis vaccine and animal-growth hormones.

Toyo Kogyo Denies U.S. Plant Report

TOKYO (Reuters) — Toyo Kogyo Co. Monday denied a report that it is nearing agreement on buying an idle plant in Michigan from Ford Motor Co. to build 130,000 Mustang models a year starting in 1987 for Ford.

The Japanese concern, 24-percent owned by Ford, said it is still studying producing its own cars in the United States. It declined to disclose the progress so far.

The report, in the automobile trade publication, Ward's Auto World, said Toyo Kogyo would spend several hundred million dollars to convert the idle plant, shut in early 1982, to produce cars.

Nigeria Not Seeking New Oil Quotas

ABU DHABI (Reuters) — Nigeria's new administration will not in the near future seek an increase in its OPEC oil-output quota or a review of oil prices, an official said Monday.

Abdul-Hamid Obeloyeri, a member of a delegation touring member countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to assure them that Nigeria would abide by its international commitments, said Lagos was seeking to correct Nigeria's correct economic ills by domestic measures.

Nigeria's OPEC quota is 1.3 million barrels a day. Mr. Obeloyeri said Nigeria's wealth was misused by the previous administration of President Shehu Shagari and oil revenue was not going into the right channels because of corruption.

Daimler-Benz to Raise UCDD Stake

STUTTGART (Reuters) — Daimler-Benz AG said Monday that it will raise its stake in UCDD Ltd., Pretoria, a South African auto company, to 50.1 percent by mid-1984 from the present 36.7 percent.

The West German automaker said the bigger stake will be acquired through a capital increase by UCDD to be carried out in stages. No financial details were immediately available.

The higher Daimler holding will reduce the UCDD stake held by Volkskaf, South Africa, to 26.5 percent from 39.9 percent. The Swiss-based Ernst-Gochner Foundation's 23.4 stake in UCDD will be unchanged.

BA Plans Concorde Flights to Miami

LONDON (UPI) — The supersonic airliner Concorde will begin flying to Miami on March 27, British Airways said Monday.

It said the three-times-weekly Miami-London flights will stop for 50 minutes in Washington in each direction, but even so, at 6 hours and 55 minutes, will be up to two-and-a-half hours faster than nonstop subsonic Miami-London flights. The fare, subject to government approval, will be \$3,765.

10 Go to Merrill From CSFB

(Continued from Page 7)

executive director at CSFB. At Merrill, he will concentrate on Southeast Asian business, as he did at CSFB. Mr. Watts brought along Kunt Ramel.

Steven Licht, a deputy chairman of CSFB and a specialist in floating-rate notes, an area in which CSFB has achieved particular renown. He will head syndication, sales and trading of floaters and other money-market instruments.

With Mr. Licht, Merrill is hiring five members of CSFB's floater team, Kevin Regan, Paul Dennison, Blair Friday, Sally Fairs and Polly Phipps.

Separately, European Banking Group announced that Jerome Goldstein, 47, had stepped down as a director responsible for Euro-bonds and other capital-market business.

The bank cited policy differences. "How he defined his role and how we defined it differed," said William Sles, managing director. He said the bank would "reallocate" Mr. Goldstein's responsibilities among other directors.

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Reuters Poses Challenge to Telerate in Financial-Data Market in U.S.

By Yla Eason
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Telerate Inc., the dominant provider of electronic financial information in the United States, may face a strong challenge on its home turf from Reuters.

So far, Telerate has been able to avoid serious competition by making partners out of potential domestic opponents, such as Dow Jones & Co. and Quotron Systems Inc., and analysts expect the company to increase international sales.

Reuters, which also operates an international news service, is expected to reap the equivalent of about \$1.4 billion from its plan to go public this spring. The influx of money, plus the possibility of attracting a major new source of credit-market information, could put Reuters in a position to increase its U.S. presence dramatically, analysts believe.

But the prospect of such a challenge does not intimidate the 36-year-old founder and president of Telerate, Neil S. Hirsch. "There is plenty of room for two companies in this market," he said. But he qualified that by saying "in order to do business in this market effectively, you have to have our system."

Telerate has 350 sources in the banking and securities community feeding it information on trades as they occur, which may involve as many as 500,000 price updates a day.

It has 8,000 viewing terminals on the desktops of financial institutions in the United States, including all 100 of the country's largest banks and 46 of the 50 highest securities companies.

The Telerate system reports the prices of practically every traded financial instrument on Wall Street. By doing so, it influences what securities are bought or sold.

Every 24 hours, except for a few hours on Saturday, it provides more than 10,000 electronic "pages" of data on, among other things, U.S. government securities, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, federal agency securities, foreign exchange, mortgage-market securities, precious metals, financial futures and energy quotes.

Three pages out of the 10,000 help bring in most of the money — seven, eight and nine. They give the bid and asked quotations of prices of bonds and notes. An asterisk appearing next to the bid or asked quote on an issue signals a just-completed trade. For this information alone, subscribers are willing to pay about \$540 a month.

The average rental income, however, is \$700 a month because of additional services, while the corresponding rate for Reuters in the United States is \$495.

Desmond Maherley, deputy manager and editor of Reuters in New York, said "there can't be a larger data base" than that offered by his company. Indeed, the London-based Reuters offers 10,500 pages of data every 24 hours on the more than 31,000 terminals it has on desks around the world.

Overseas, Reuters has terminals in nearly 10 times as many offices

as Telerate, which has 3,000 terminals outside the United States. But in the United States — where Reuters has about 3,000 terminals — Telerate has nearly a 3-to-1 lead.

William J. Ritzer, an analyst at Dean Witter, said the market for electronic financial information in the United States and abroad has barely been touched, and that the potential international market is twice as large as the United States market.

He said Reuters has a broader data base on foreign transactions, but that Telerate could increase sales internationally because of the influence that U.S. interest rates have on other currencies.

The major barrier to new competitors is the relationship that Reuters and Telerate have to banks and brokerage houses, which give them quotes that are not available from any central exchange or market place. Since the banks and brokerage firms provide the information free — because it allows them to communicate with their clients — they have no incentive to give it to yet a third party.

Important to Telerate's pre-eminent position is the link it has to Cantor Fitzgerald, one of the five major U.S. brokers of government securities. Cantor acts as a middleman between the 36 primary dealers of government securities. It is the only one of the five major brokers that discloses price information on trades as they occur among the dealers. The other brokers only allow the primary trading group to see the price data.

The Justice Department is currently investigating the practices of the other four brokers for possible antitrust violations, and if they are required to give their quotations more exposure, additional competition could result.

White Reuters has an agreement with Newcomb Securities to provide government securities quotes in the United States. Newcomb is much smaller than Cantor and is not as widely followed for price data. But Reuters is expected to sign up three new government-securities contributors this month

and one of them could be a major broker. Should this occur, the differences in the services would narrow.

Mr. Maherley, of Reuters, said: "Our list of contributors is growing all the time. There is not a market we are not covering."

Meanwhile, Telerate is expanding its line of services to allow subscribers to do more than just read the numbers on the screen. The Telerate II "family of products," Mr. Hirsch says, is compatible with the personal computers made by

International Business Machines Corp. With the new software, professional traders can make an up-to-the-minute yield analysis on government bonds and perform arbitrage calculations on foreign-exchange transactions.

Earnings are growing rapidly at both Reuters and Telerate. They soared 90 percent at Telerate in the fiscal fourth quarter and nearly doubled for the year, to \$20 million. Profits for all of Reuters's operations doubled in 1982, to £36.7 million (\$51.7 million at present exchange rates).

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Foreigners Drawn to Tokyo Market

(Continued from Page 7)

are working with such Japanese firms as Nomura and Daiwa.

"We work with American analysts who are interested in promoting specific Japanese stocks," Mr. Isoda said. "But you can't expect a lot of research information on the smaller issues, generally avoided by foreign investors."

And there is a difference in reporting earnings. Japanese companies tend to report only the consolidated earnings of a parent company, instead of including earnings of subsidiaries. That makes earnings look less, and the price-earnings ratio of stocks almost double their U.S. counterparts.

A new law, effective in March, will require that companies report all subsidiary earnings, which should lower price-earnings, or P-E, ratios by 20 percent, analysts say. Moreover, most companies report only annual or semiannual earnings, compared with Japanese companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange, which must report quarterly as well.

What Japanese companies can investors expect to do well in 1984?

"We must follow the big name stocks, but it's often the smaller companies that outperform, little companies that may have capital of less than \$100 million," Mr. Sawa said. He cites Rohm, a leading Japanese maker of custom-made integrated circuits.

Prudential-Bache also recommends small stocks like Fanuc, a leading maker of numerical control systems, whose price appreciated 169 percent last year; Kokusai Electric, a leading semiconductor equipment maker that went up 82 percent between last April and De-

cember, and Tokyo Electric, a major importer of semiconductor manufacturing equipment, that appreciated 98 percent last year.

Nomura's current recommendations include Matsushita Electric, the world's leading maker of videocassette recorders; Nisusoku, which makes computerized telephones and whose stock jumped 226 percent last year; and Ito-Yokado, a retailing and restaurant chain, whose affiliates include the Japanese franchises of the 7-Eleven convenience stores and Denny's fast-food restaurants.

But the strength of Japan's markets may also lead to a price peak. "This year we have to be very selective," Mr. Sawa cautioned. "Many stocks are now carrying very high P-E's, and many have already performed very well. What we have to find now are fundamentally solid stocks."

Taiwan Shelves Venture With Toyota Subsidiary

TAIPEI — Taiwan has shelved a joint venture with Hino Corp., a subsidiary of Toyota Motor Corp. of Japan, to operate a heavy-duty vehicle plant because of its high cost, Economics Minister Chao Yao-tung said Monday.

The government has asked the Economics Ministry to reconsider the project's cost-effectiveness.

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Announcement

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Menlo Park, California, January 12, 1984 — Unitek Corporation, Monrovia, California, a subsidiary of Bristol-Myers Company, has entered into a license/sales agreement with Shofu Dental Corporation, Menlo Park, California, to distribute, effective immediately, Shofu's Crystar Porcelain System in international markets with the exception of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

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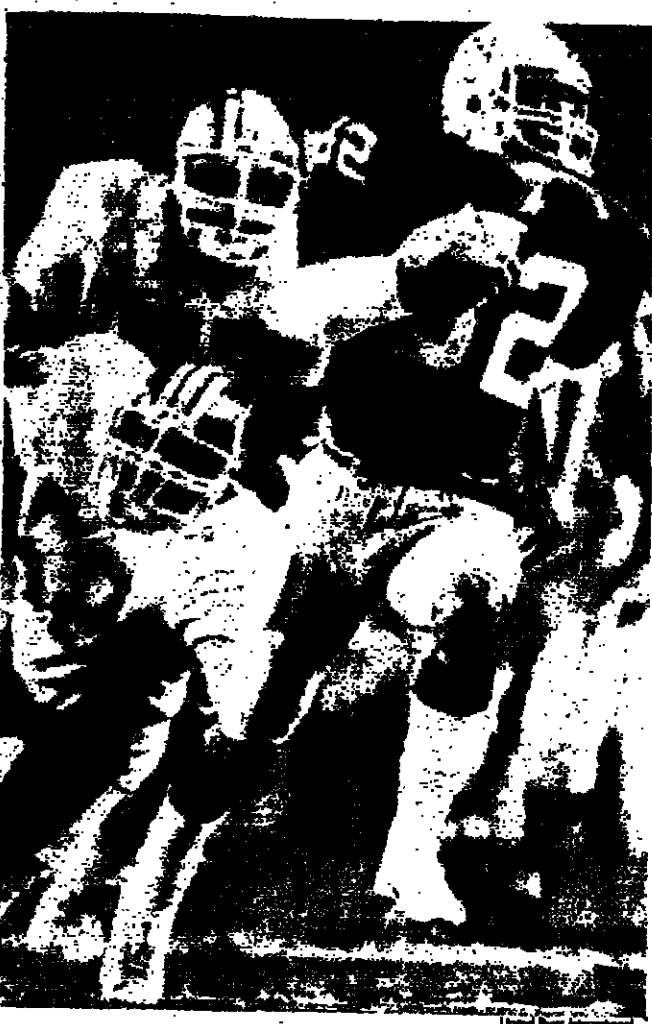


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Figure 1

SPORTS

Raiders Dismantle Redskins in Super Bowl, 38-9



Marcus Allen pulls away from Redskins defenders on his 74-yard, third-period touchdown run, the longest in Super Bowl history.

By Gary Pomerantz
Washington Post Service

TAMPA, Florida — The Washington Redskins' season of conquest ended Sunday. In the most one-sided game in 18 years of Super Bowls, the Los Angeles Raiders dismantled the defending National Football League champion Redskins, 38-9.

Many players contributed to the Raiders' domination, but the greatest hero of all was running back Marcus Allen. He ran for a Super Bowl record 191 yards on 20 carries and scored two touchdowns against the NFL's top-rated defense (the Raiders' 231 rushing yards were the most given up by Washington this year). At the end of the third quarter, Allen's 74-yard touchdown run, another Super Bowl record, put the game hopelessly out of reach, 35-9.

How strange it all seemed. The Redskins (16-5 on the year) had won 31 of their last 34 games and 11 straight. But instead of becoming the fifth defending champion to repeat they suffered their worst defeat since a 38-7 regular-season loss to Pittsburgh in 1979. "I guess 16 wins was all we could do," said Coach Joe Gibbs.

"Not only in my opinion are you the greatest Raider team of all time," Al Davis, the managing general partner, told his players in accepting the Raiders' third Super Bowl trophy (only Pittsburgh, with four, has more). "I think you rank with the great teams to have ever played any professional sport."

From the outset, the 15-4 Raiders

dominated Washington's record-breaking offense, which had averaged 35.3 points a game average during the regular season; the Redskins' 90 net rushing yards were their fewest this season.

Cornbacks Lester Hayes and Mike Haynes, showing all-pro confidence in man-to-man coverage, defused Washington's big-play receivers to the extent that Charlie Brown had only three receptions and Art Monk one.

Los Angeles held running back John Riggins, who set the Super Bowl mark last year with 166 yards and scored two touchdowns against Miami, to 64 yards on 26 carries, ending his record streak of six straight 100-yard postseason games.

The Raiders sacked quarterback Joe Theismann six times. He was 16-of-35 passing for 243 yards, with two interceptions and no touchdowns.

"I could see the frustration in Riggins' face," said Raider defensive end Howie Long. "I could see the fear in Theismann's face." "Going into the game, we planned to play about 45 percent man-to-man coverage," said cornerback Hayes. "By the fourth coverage, that had changed to about 95 percent. Why? Because the Smurfs [Washington's smaller receivers] cannot function properly with tight, physical, man-to-man coverage. The Smurfs — ha, ha, ha. Saturday night we forecast the situation and we said we would score about 40 points. We like to be accurate."

How strange it seemed to see the Redskins trailing, 21-3, at halftime. And it seemed even stranger that

the Raider standouts to that point were named Derrick Jensen and Jack Squire.

Jensen, a reserve tight end, blocked a first-quarter punt by Jeff Hayes at the Washington 30-yard line. Jensen recovered the ball in an end-zone pileup of three Raiders — no Redskins in sight — for the game's first touchdown. It was Washington's first blocked punt since the 1971 season.

And Squire, a reserve linebacker, made the play that turned the game for good.

For an instant at the end of the half, the Redskins offense lapsed into buoyancy. With Los Angeles leading, 14-3 (Cliff Branch had caught a 12-yard TD pass), punter Ray Guy rolled a kick dead at the Washington 12. Only seconds remained in the half and Washington's offense was struggling. But Gibbs opted not to run out the clock; nor did he order a long pass, perhaps since cornerback Hayes stood 45 yards downfield, protecting against the big play.

Instead, Theismann dropped back into the end zone and threw a swing pass to running back Joe Washington in the left flat. The ball never got to Washington. Squire leaped in front of him at the 5, intercepted and jogged into the end zone for a touchdown that made it 21-3.

Later came Gibbs' reasoning. "With 23 seconds" — actually 12 — "left in the half, you have two choices: You can either fall on the ball or try to get something... I wanted to run something else. It got us a 67-yard gain in the first game [against the Raiders]. I was

hoping we'd get 20 or 30 yards and maybe get a field goal...."

"I was surprised when they threw it," said Squire, who was covering Washington man-to-man on the play while the rest of the defense was in a prevent zone. "I was even more surprised when I caught it."

The Redskins needed to score quickly in the third quarter. And they did: 73 yards in 9 plays, the last being Riggins' 1-yard touchdown run. But Mark Moseley's extra point was blocked by 6-foot-7 Don Hasselbeck, so the Redskins were left at 21-9 with 10:52 left in the third quarter.

The Raiders struck back immediately with a nearly identical scoring drive: 70 yards in 8 plays. The key to the march came when rookie cornerback Darrell Green was cited for pass interference against wide receiver Malcolm Barnwell, giving Los Angeles a 38-yard gain to the Redskins 17. Quarterback Jim Plunkett's pass had been underthrown and Barnwell deftly faked down; Green fell into him.

Soon thereafter, Allen ran five yards for the touchdown that boosted the lead to 38-9 with 7:06 left in the quarter. Allen made a sly move on the play, a quick step that had free safety Mark Murphy lunging and missing at the two before Allen dived into the end zone.

Five minutes later, Redskin cornerback Anthony Washington stripped the ball from wide receiver Branch and recovered at the Raider 36. But a season-long trend failed to hold: The Redskins didn't capitalize on the turnover.

On 4th-and-1 from the 26, Riggins ran wide left behind all-pro linemen Russ Grimm and Joe Jacoby. Riggins held to no gain, was stopped by linebacker Rod Martin with 12 seconds left in the quarter.

On the next play, Allen thrust the knife into the Redskins' heart. He ran left, reversed field, sliced up the middle and ran 74 yards into the evening. Touchdown — breaking the record 58-yard rush for a TD by Baltimore's Tom Matte in Super Bowl III. It was Raiders, 35-9, with no time left in the third period and no hope left for Washington.

"I felt someone grab me from behind, but pulled away and then there was an alley," said Allen. "Darrell Green did not see me go by and I felt like I could outrun the rest of the guys.... It was the greatest run I have ever had on this level."

Chris Bahr kicked a 21-yard field goal early in the fourth quarter, giving the Raiders 38 points, another Super Bowl record. (Several other teams had scored 35.)

Said Theismann: "If it was closer I might feel worse. But they kicked our butts."



Tight end Derrick Jensen blocks Jeff Hayes' first-period punt; Jensen recovered the ball for a Raider TD, the game's first score.

The Big Blowout: Anatomy of Superiority

By Bob Oates

TAMPA, Florida — For nearly three years, the National Football League's best-informed citizens have been saying this about the Washington Redskins: They have built the league's finest team and they've done it with mostly mediocre players.

In Sunday's Super Bowl, it developed that the Redskins are only the NFL's second-best team — but they still have the same journeyman talent, which explains how and why the Raiders blew them out of Tampa Stadium.

As of the opening kickoff, the Redskins had won 31 of their most recent 34 games with a unique combination of toughness, coaching, enthusiasm and smoothness. They had led the league in these significant intangibles, making by far the NFL's fewest mistakes and turnovers.

When Sunday's opponents could match them in the intangibles, it was all over, because the Raiders have the superior talent.

Al Davis's team brought the NFL championship to Los Angeles for the first time in 32 years (the 1951 Rams won it from Cleveland) on the strength of Tom Flores's coaching and several years of exceptional talent hunting.

Since mid-season in 1981 the Redskins have been winning largely because of the leadership of Coach Joe Gibbs, but they were no match for a team that could equal them in leadership and overwhelm them on the field.

The Raiders' talent edge seems to be everywhere:

• Cornerbacks Lester Hayes and Mike Haynes are incomparably more gifted than the Redskins they covered, Charlie Brown and Art Monk.

• Marcus Allen of the Raiders is a running back with multiple skills. His opposite number, John Riggins, has only one.

• Raider punter Ray Guy is an outstanding athlete who probably saved 14 points with two plays that few other NFL kickers can make — reaching for a high snap (which he somehow held, getting the punt away) and kicking a Redskins punt returner. By contrast, the most famous Washington kicker, Mark

Moseley, is an ordinary athlete who in the Super Bowl had the kind of trouble he's had all year.

• Raider nose tackle Reggie Kinlaw is more talented than the players he met in the middle of the Washington line. On some of the day's most critical plays, Kinlaw overpowered Redskin blockers and thus took Riggins out of the game.

• Raider wide receiver Cliff Branch is more talented than Anthony Washington, the cornerback he beat on an important early touchdown.

• Quarterback Jim Plunkett of the Raiders has the ability to stand in the pocket and, when his receivers come open, throw accurate bombs and touchdowns. Washington's Joe Theismann is a quarterback who has to scramble to take his team out of its game plan. And when behind on the scoreboard, Theismann isn't as consistently effective as Plunkett (or, say, San Francisco's Joe Montana).

• At linebacker, Rod Martin of the Raiders has the talent to out-play any and all of those he faced — which he did Sunday.

The difference between the kind of players employed by these teams was dramatically shown in the second quarter, when Plunkett broke the game open with a 50-yard bomb to Branch, setting up the touchdown (on a 12-yarder to Branch) that made it 14-0.

On their next series, the Redskins marched 72 yards to the Raider 7-yard line, where, on 3d-and-3, Theismann inadvertently threw down the middle to a Redskin who was double-covered, Joe Washington. When the pass fell incomplete, the Redskins settled for the only three points they were going to get until the game was clearly over.

In October, Theismann had thrown the same pattern to the same man to beat the Raiders, who, in the meantime, changed their coverage, putting two defensive backs on Washington. Because he has difficulty reading defenses, Theismann didn't see the second defender.

It was also in the second quarter that Allen, the game's most valuable player, most clearly (if less dramatically) illustrated the difference

between his style and that of Riggins.

Plunkett was able to get the ball to Branch for that 12-yard touchdown because Washington free safety Mark Murphy had to watch Allen and couldn't help out in the middle.

On the play, when both Raider receivers, Branch and Malcolm Barnwell, lined up on the left side, Allen moved up to play wingback on the right side. That prompted Murphy to move in Allen's direction, leaving Redskin cornerbacks Darrell Green and Anthony Washington to single-cover Barnwell and Branch.

Conclusion 1: Washington can't single-cover Branch. Conclusion 2: As a pass receiver, Allen strikes fear into an opponent's heart. On pass plays, Riggins doesn't.

A notorious big-play team, the Raiders won the game in the 21-3 first half with three big plays, one by each of their three platoons. The special teams blocked a punt for a touchdown, the defense scored on an intercepted pass and the offense threw the bomb that led to Plunkett's scoring pass to Branch.

Throughout the first half in general — and on each of these plays in particular — the Raiders seemed to be playing more spirited football than the Redskins, whose reputation for performing with spirit is legendary.

And when you neutralize the Redskins emotionally, they don't have enough left.

Super Bowl XVIII

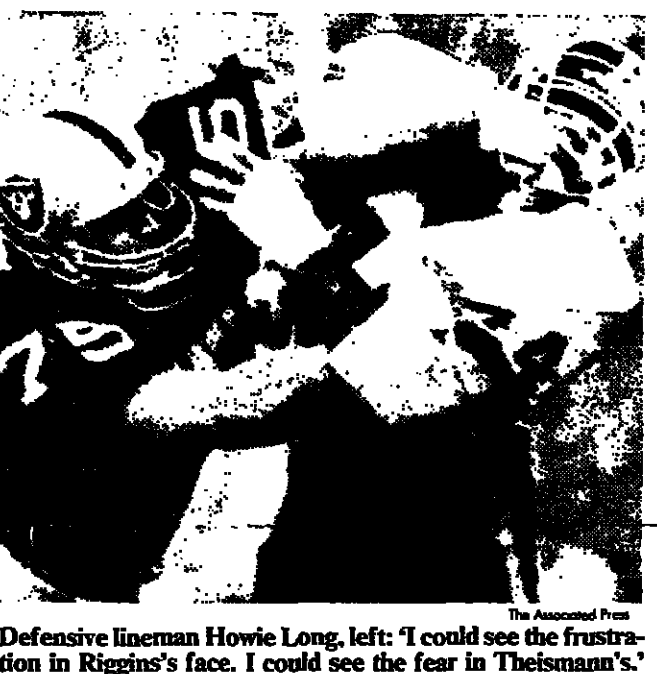
Washington Redskins 9
Los Angeles Raiders 38
First downs 19-10
Rushes-yards 29-60 33-21
Passing yards 193 193
Rushes-yards 10-55 16-50
Passes 10-21 10-21
Sacks by 1-1 2-8
Fumbles-lost 1-1 3-2
Penalties-yards 4-42 2-22
Time of possession 29:22 27:38

INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS
RUSHING—Washington, Redskins 24-64, Theismann 2-12, Washington 3-14, Allen 2-10, Branch 1-7, Riggins 1-1, Washington 2-11, Plunkett 1-10, Washington 3-14, Theismann 2-12, Washington 3-14, Allen 2-10, Branch 1-7, Riggins 1-1, Washington 2-11, Plunkett 1-10.

PASSING—Washington, Theismann 16-30-242, Allen 2-10, Branch 1-7, Riggins 1-1, Washington 3-14, Theismann 2-12, Washington 3-14, Allen 2-10, Branch 1-7, Riggins 1-1, Washington 2-11, Plunkett 1-10.

RECEIVING—Washington, Diller 5-61, Brown 3-39, Washington 3-20, Green 2-21, Monk 1-14, Carroll 1-7, Riggins 1-1, Washington 3-14, Theismann 2-12, Washington 3-14, Allen 2-10, Branch 1-7, Riggins 1-1, Washington 2-11, Plunkett 1-10.

MISSSED FIELD GOALS—Washington, Moseley 4-0.



Defensive lineman Howie Long, left: "I could see the frustration in Riggins' face. I could see the fear in Theismann's."

Zini Winner In Cup Slalom

United Press International

LIMONE PIEMONTE, Italy — Daniela Zini scored her first World Cup victory of the season here Monday, edging Italian teammate Maria Rosa Quario in a women's slalom race.

Zini, 25, clocked a winning aggregate of 1 minute, 42.39 seconds down a course of 178 meters (584 feet) flagged with 61 gates on first run and 38 for the second. Quario was timed in 1:42.51, while American Christine Cooper (1:42.62) was third. Cooper has scored points in six of the seven slaloms so far this season.

Fourth was Erika Hess of Switzerland (1:43.17), followed by West German Maria Eppler (1:43.25) and Paolina Magoni of Italy (1:43.78). Liechtenstein's Hanni Wenzel led onto first place overall with 198 points.

WOMEN'S SLALOM

1. Daniela Zini, Italy, 1:42.39
2. Maria Rosa Quario, Italy, 1:42.51
3. Christine Cooper, U.S., 1:42.62
4. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:43.17
5. Maria Eppler, West Germany, 1:43.25
6. Paolina Magoni, Italy, 1:43.78

7. Christine Cooper, U.S., 1:43.78
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Bumphus Decisions Garcia for WBA Crown

The Associated Press

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Undrafted Johnny Bumphus scored a 15-round unanimous decision over Argentine Lorenzo Garcia here Sunday to win the World Boxing Association junior welterweight title left vacant by the retirement of unbeaten Aaron Pryor.

Judges Carlos Barrocal of Panama, Cesar Ramos of Puerto Rico

and Rygoi Kashiwagi of Japan scored the fight 146-143, 144-142 and 144-142, respectively.

After a dull first three rounds in which both fighters seemed content to measure each other, Garcia scored a knockdown with a short right in the fourth, and the South American lightweight champion kept the heat on in the fifth.

But Bumphus began to attack in

the sixth and bloodied Garcia's nose in the seventh.

Bumphus appeared to take command in the 12th with head and body shots, Garcia coming back strong in the 13th. The two were toe-to-toe for much of the 15th round, but Bumphus dominated.

Bumphus is 22-0 with 16 knockouts, while Garcia's record is 53-2-7 with seven knockouts.

Purtzer's Birdie on 18th Wins Phoenix Golf by 1

United Press International

PHOENIX, Arizona — Tom Purtzer blasted out of a sand trap to within two feet of the pin on the 18th hole and sank the birdie putt Sunday for 6-under-par 65 and a 268 total to win the Phoenix Open golf tournament by one stroke.

Corey Pavin, who led the first three rounds, missed a 13-foot birdie putt on 18 and finished 68/269. Curtis Strange and Larry Mize tied at 270.

College Basketball Scores

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Howie the top 20 in The Associated Press college basketball poll for last week.

1. Miami (14-0) def. Virginia 64-44
2. Duke 76-72, DePaul 14-12
3. Florida 69-63, Kentucky 14-21
4. Houston 69-67, Vanderbilt 69-63
5. St. John's 64-47, Maryland 15-21
6. Kansas 72-72, Texas 12-42
7. Kentucky 74-67, Texas 12-42
8. Colorado 61-51, def. Wyoming 54-44
9. Georgetown 15-21, Providence 16-70
10. St. John's 64-47, Maryland 15-21
11. Boston College 12-41, def. Cleveland 51-72
12. St. John's 64-47, Maryland 15-21
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19. St. John's 64-47, Maryland 15-21
20. St. John's 64-47, Maryland 15-21

EAST
Northwestern 72, Minnesota 72

MIDWEST
Georgia Tech 69, Auburn 67

SOUTH
Kentucky 74, Houston 67

LOUISIANA
Louisville 64, UCLA 78

TEXAS
Texas 72, Texas 72

UTAH
Utah 72, Utah 72

WISCONSIN
Wisconsin 72, Wisconsin 72

Transition

National Basketball Association

SAN ANTONIO — Traded Keith Edmonson, guard, to Denver for a 1984 third-round draft choice, traded Ron Brewer, forward, from Golden State for a 1985 second-round draft choice.

FOOTBALL

PITTSBURGH PAULERS — Signed Don Moos and Don Corbin offensive tackles, and Sam Cinciripelli defensive end.

OAKLAND — Signed Tom Green, quarterback, and Tom Maher, tight end, named Ray McWhorter offensive line coach.

PHILADELPHIA — Signed George Johnson, linebacker, and Joe Conwell, offensive tackle.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

HARTFORD — Signed Tony Currie, right wing.

SOUTHERN METHODIST — Extended the contract of Bobby Collins, head football coach.

WISCONSIN — Named Ralph Nizich defensive line coach.

WYOMING — Extended the contract of Al Wright, head football coach through Jan. 31, 1987.

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ART BUCHWALD

More Guns and Butter

WASHINGTON — The Kissinger Report to the president recommends more money and more guns for Central America. It suggests that only a minimum of \$8 billion will save the area.

What it doesn't deal with is how you distribute the economic aid and military arms. It's much easier for the United States to vote funds to save a country in Central America from going Marxist than it is to see that it gets to the right people. "Ah, General Regalado. We have good news for you. We are shipping 10 thousand tons of grain to the eastern part of the country to win the hearts and stomachs of the people."

"Gracias, señor." "Can you supply us with the trucks to get the grain to the countryside?" "Alas, Colonel Grappas sold all our trucks to the rebels last week." "I hope you've court-martialed Colonel Grappas for treason."

"We've done something worse than that. We made him our military attaché in Paris."

"Without trucks how do we get the grain to the eastern part of the country?" "That's a good question. The bridge over the Horonuco River has been blown up. You could build a new bridge, or I guess my cousin Pedro could just sell the grain on the black market in the capital."

"That isn't exactly what we had in mind when we decided to supply you with economic and military aid. The most important thing in defeating Godless Marxism is to wipe out the corruption that is rampant in the land. If the people believe their leaders are cheating them we will never achieve democracy in Central America."

"We can achieve it providing you give us modern police equipment so we can keep people in line." "We're willing to supply the equipment, but you can't use it to torture innocent people or opposition leaders of the state."

"Who is left?" "Criminals. Communists and suspected subversives."

"What about nuns?"

"No nuns."

"I knew there would be strings attached."

"Mr. Kissinger's commission believes that if we triple military aid to your country you can beat up your army and drive the rebels out of the country. Do you think that with the right equipment your people can do the job?"

"Certainly. Once you pay the Salvadoran soldier a decent wage he won't have to sell his equipment to the other side anymore."

"Now general, one of the sticking points as far as Congress is concerned is you people are going to have to give up your death squads and punish those who are responsible for all the innocent people killed in your country."

"We're working on that right now. Anyone caught heading up a death squad is going to have to answer for it. If found guilty he will be sent to some godforsaken embassy in Rome or Rio de Janeiro."

"I'm sure that will satisfy the critics of human rights in Washington. But it would also be nice if you could hold a few trials of the people who killed Americans in your country."

"That's asking an awful lot from the military."

"It was just a thought. No one is going to press you on it if it will hurt the morale of the army. Now what we would like to do is send you \$300 million in military aid this year. Do you people think you can pacify the country with that?"

"I don't see why not. The more firepower in the cities, the less reason the El Salvadoran soldier will have to go out into the jungle and fight."

"You also have to guarantee us that our economic aid will help your people achieve a better standard of life."

"I don't see any problem there. My cousin Eduardo knows all the needy people in El Salvador."

"Well, that seems to take care of the problem. Is there anything I've forgotten?" "Could you let me have an advance of \$1 million until our elections? In case things don't work out I'd like to buy a condominium in Florida."

A Lawyer-Writer and His New Writ

By Curt Supple

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ron Liebman assumes The Position. Right shoe to the desk edge, leg jackknifed at the knee, body canting back in the chair to astronaut-launch level, elbows winging out as the fingers knit behind the neck. It's the Legal Loll, a dialect of Washington body-language which roughly translated, says "In a dog-eat-dog world, I am one of your top tierers."

As well it might. At 40, the former assistant U.S. attorney in the Spiro Agnew and Marvin Mandel prosecutions is now a partner at the Patton, Boggs and Blow firm, a big-ticket white-collar defender and corporate litigator. His first novel, "Grand Jury," has just been published, and in a few hours the firm's hallways will fill with a press-heavy book party arranged by CBS's Lesley Stahl and her husband, the writer Aaron Latham. A potential wallow of self-esteem, But Liebman demurs, pink face shaking above a starchy yard of white. "Destiny," he says, "has led me by the nose."

Liebman first met Latham when the latter was covering the Agnew trial; they became friends, and last year Liebman finally asked him to read the typescript into which he had invested three years of sporadic prodigious scribbling. "He rolled his eyes like he was thinking, 'Oh, great.' But Liebman was intrigued, offered help, and soon Liebman had a crack agent, a veteran editor and his name on the cover of a paperback original.

The low-key legal thriller — a sort of Columbo Meets The Paper Chase — follows young assistant U.S. attorney John Silverman as his legal team unravels a conspiracy and a construction company and the fictional mayor of Philadelphia. Silverman has to contend with hostile witnesses, the discordant personalities of his colleagues, a marriage rotting from neglect and his rising appetite for perky reporter Denise Owens. Mandel trial buffs may see numerous congruences between the case of the governor of Maryland and the book's a dumpy, over-the-hill lawyer, *et alii*. But really, says Liebman, "it's a book about winning — what it takes and what it costs."

Not surprisingly, games are a major metaphor. Silverman is a ruthless player of Pac-Man and avid devotee of the winning system. Liebman concedes that one summer he read a number of betting guides, "handicapping the races and keeping a tally. I lost a big pile of imaginary money." But he has little else in common with his protagonist. Silverman has a "near-noticeable sheen to his neatly groomed dark hair"; the big color pictures on Liebman's office wall show a lean and mus-



Ron Liebman

choiced young man with a poody hump of curls.

And besides, the book is really about the grand-jury system, which he calls "to some degree a rubber stamp, to some degree a star chamber and to some degree a necessity," especially in the case of investigative panels. But "the problem is that the witness usually isn't permitted to have his own lawyer in the room." The novel wrestles, as Liebman says he did, with questions such as "How do the witnesses suffer? What is it like when you're being browbeaten?" They grate the more because "now I represent people who go behind those doors without me being in there." But, an admiring pop pops up — "I hope it's also a good story!" He has said this three times now. "Well, when people see a book written by a lawyer, the reader's gonna say, 'Save me!'"

But the theme is universal, deponent avers. "A man who is an autolite. The guy who grows up in a lifestyle in which he receives a good education, goes to graduate school, marries and so forth and then rides the momentum. The novel 'is about what happens when something goes wrong with the life, they're faced with flying manually.' Not that he's ever been on instruments himself, but 'I've been around those people all my professional life.'"

Which is to say the 14 years since destiny first drew him from the University of Maryland Law School to clerking for a federal judge. His parents were German immigrants who settled in Baltimore, his father a profes-

sional jazz musician turned businessman; and "in my senior year of high school, I announced to my father that I was going on the road with a band" as a drummer. He ended up an English major at Western Maryland College instead, but kept percussion (as he still does, with a rock group made up of some other lawyers and called The Usual Suspects).

"I even tried my hand at stand-up comedy on Wednesday nights." Doubtless good training for addressing juries? "It's one thing to see a jury nodding and quite another thing to hear nothing but the clinking of glasses and a muted cough." He didn't stop the music, and even drummed up his wife-to-be, Simma Weintraub, the daughter of a Baltimore kosher butcher. "She was the band chick."

Autolite it wasn't. After clerking, he joined the Baltimore law firm of the celebrated trial attorney Arnold Weiner. "I was his grunt, seven days a week. He was one of my mentors." And since Weiner had profited from a stint with the U.S. Attorney's office, "I followed his blueprint. I went in expecting to spend two years and spent five and a half. But who could leave when the Agnew trial was followed by the Mandel extravaganza, which forced Liebman and Weiner, Mandel's attorney, on opposite sides of the aisle. "It was a fascinating experience for both of us," Liebman says. "He knew how I thought and I knew how he thought. It made it spicier, that's for sure, although his work was mostly brain-crushing drudgery, 'more business than excitement — it's just a bunch of hard-working lawyers getting very tired.'"

In 1979, destiny yanked again. He followed his nose to Washington as a partner in a law firm, and in the transition decided to write a book. The idea had nagged for years. He'd written legal material — he is the co-author of a just-published McGraw-Hill treatise on the law of privilege — but never fiction. Still, he'd find himself "noticing things, and then later in the day metamorphosing them into a scene, a character, a plot." He began writing in his wife's basement studio from 5:30 to 8:30 A.M., and for three years and two drafts "kept it a big secret" as a hedge against failure.

For all his metamorphosing, his editor kept urging him to imagine each character more fully. "She'd say, 'Who's his mother? Where'd she go to school? When was he 8, what did he play with?' I'd say, 'Huh? I dunno.' And she'd say, 'Well, you figure it out and call me back.'"

He figured. He called. And a couple of months ago, the verdict came down. Publishers Weekly said, "Though the action sometimes bogs down beneath layers of painstaking detail, the city of Philadelphia and the court system are perfectly recreated, as are Silverman's triumphs and frustrations." *Res ipsa loquitur*.

PEOPLE
Doonesbury to Return

While fans fiddled with other funnies as their beloved "Doonesbury" took a vacation from the comic pages, Garry Trudeau fathered twins and sent Zerk, B.D. and Uncle Duke to Broadway as characters in a play. Now the cartoonist is readying pen and ink for the return of his Pulitzer Prize-winning strip in September. "At this point, we don't know what the story line will be," Lee Seale, editorial director of Universal Press Syndicate, said. "But the play acts as a bridge between where the strip ended and where it will pick up." When readers last saw "Doonesbury" a year ago, Joanie Caucus, the feminist lawyer, was having cosmic conversations with her infant son.

A television news anchorman's lawsuit, charging that he was fired because of his age, has been settled off court. Howard Lamour, 53, sued WILX-TV of Lansing, Michigan, and its owner, Adams TV of Lansing Inc., claiming he was taken off the air last spring and then dismissed from his \$33,000-a-year job in October because the station wanted to replace him with a younger man. Lamour, who had worked at the station since 1980, claimed station officials told him he was attracting an audience that was too old.

Caroline Kennedy is not engaged to be married, a spokeswoman for her mother said Monday. The New York Post reported that Caroline Kennedy, an employee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and New York design consultant, Ed Schlessberg, 36, will announce the engagement after Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis returns from India.

J. Ronald Getty, the oldest living heir of the late oil tycoon J. Paul Getty, has failed to block legal attempts to increase his \$3,000 annual allotment from the billion-dollar Getty trust. The trust, which could pay Getty's brothers up to \$160 million a year after the proposed purchase of Getty Oil by Texaco Inc., says Getty, 53, only \$3,000 annually based on provisions included in 1934. "Even though I am sympathetic, I cannot change the facts and I cannot change the law," Superior Court Judge Julius M. Tittle said in denying Getty's challenge of the trust provisions. He

ruled that no agreement was made to "equalize" Getty's trust shares with his brothers, either by his grandmother, Sarah C. Getty, for whom the trust is named, or by J. Paul Getty.

Yoko Ono, the widow of the former Beatle John Lennon, has donated an 18th-century Virginia plantation to a financially ailing home for emotionally disturbed youngsters, a real estate agent said. Ono donated the plantation to the New Beginnings Boys' Home as "an apology to the human race and in memory of all war criminals."

The British actor Dirk Bogarde, 63, will be the president of the jury at the 37th Cannes Film Festival May 11-23, the festival organizers in Paris announced Sunday. Several of Bogarde's films have been in competition at the festival, including Luciano Visconti's "Death in Venice" and Rainer Werner Fassbinder's "Despair."

Prince Charles, 35, will go trekking in the Kalahari desert in southern Africa to get away from it all. The Daily Express reported Monday. The newspaper said that after a four-night southern Africa tour in April, the prince will disappear for 10 days into the sands of the Kalahari desert, which stretches across southern Botswana. "In the footsteps of philosopher and explorer Sir Laurens van der Post," the South African-born van der Post, a mentor to the prince and a godfather to his 19-month-old son Prince William, "has apparently wanted for some time to get Charles away from the trappings of monarchy, the constant round of public duty and the attentions of the press," the paper said. A Buckingham Palace spokeswoman had no comment.

The actress Elizabeth Taylor has left the drug and alcohol rehabilitation center in California she entered last month for treatment of a reliance on prescription drugs. Taylor, 51, was met by her fiancé, Victor Lums, a Mexican attorney, and three of her children, a spokeswoman said, and was in good spirits.

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Tel Aviv: 03-455-559.

LEGAL NOTICES
IN THE MATTER OF GAIL & SCOTT LTD. and in the matter of the Companies Act 1948, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the creditors of the above-named company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required to send in their claims to the Liquidator of the said company, at the address below, on or before the 28th day of February 1984, to send in their claims and to state the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their creditors (if any), to the Liquidator of the said company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidator, to produce evidence in support of their claims. Failure to do so may result in their claims being disallowed. This notice is given in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1948, and the Liquidator of the said company, at the address below, will accept evidence in support of their claims. Failure to do so may result in their claims being disallowed. 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